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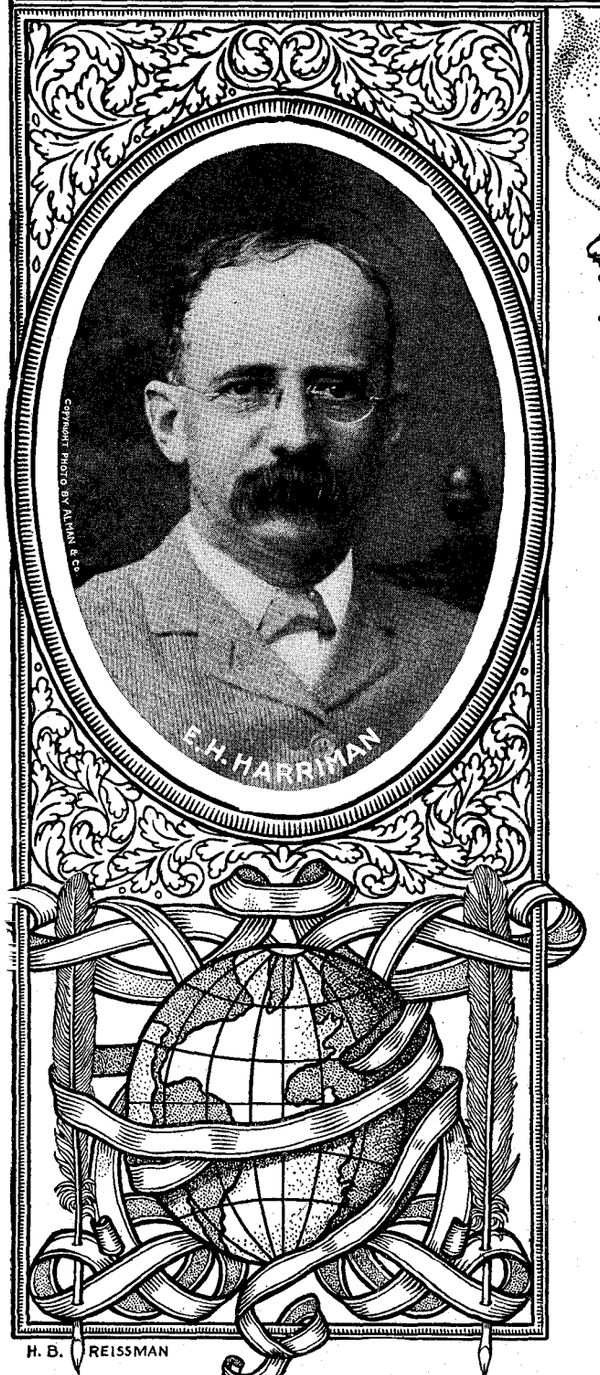

H. B. REISSMAN

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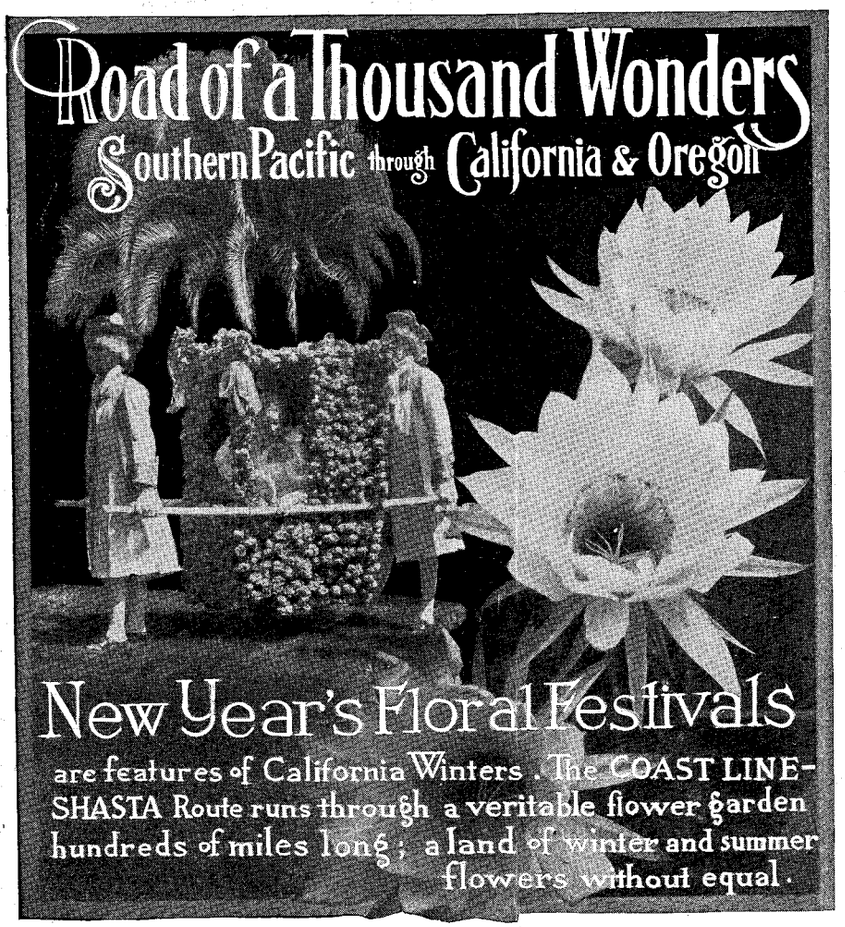
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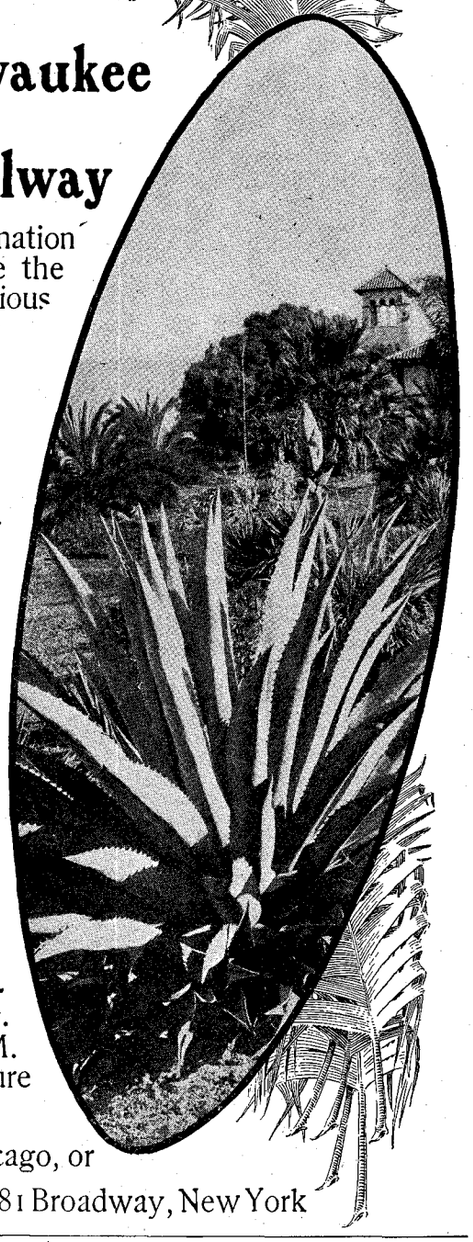

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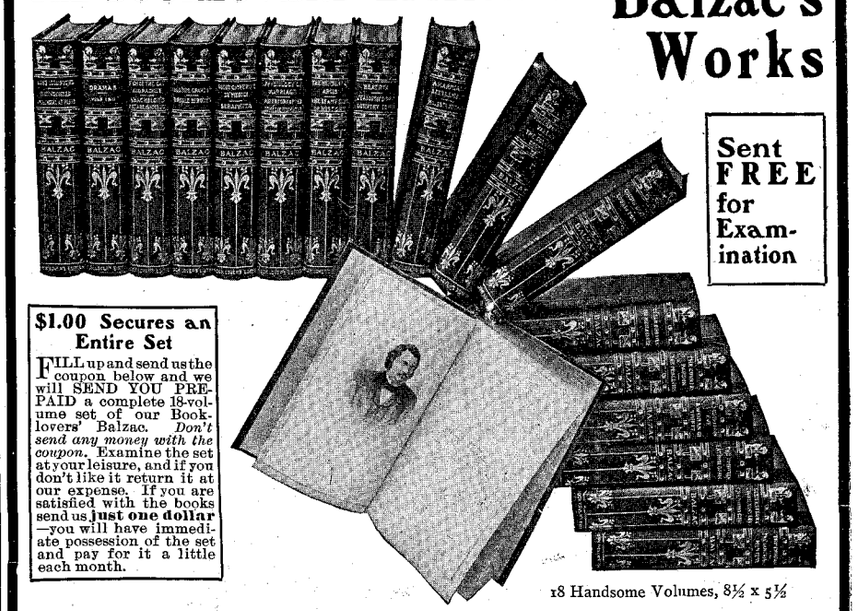

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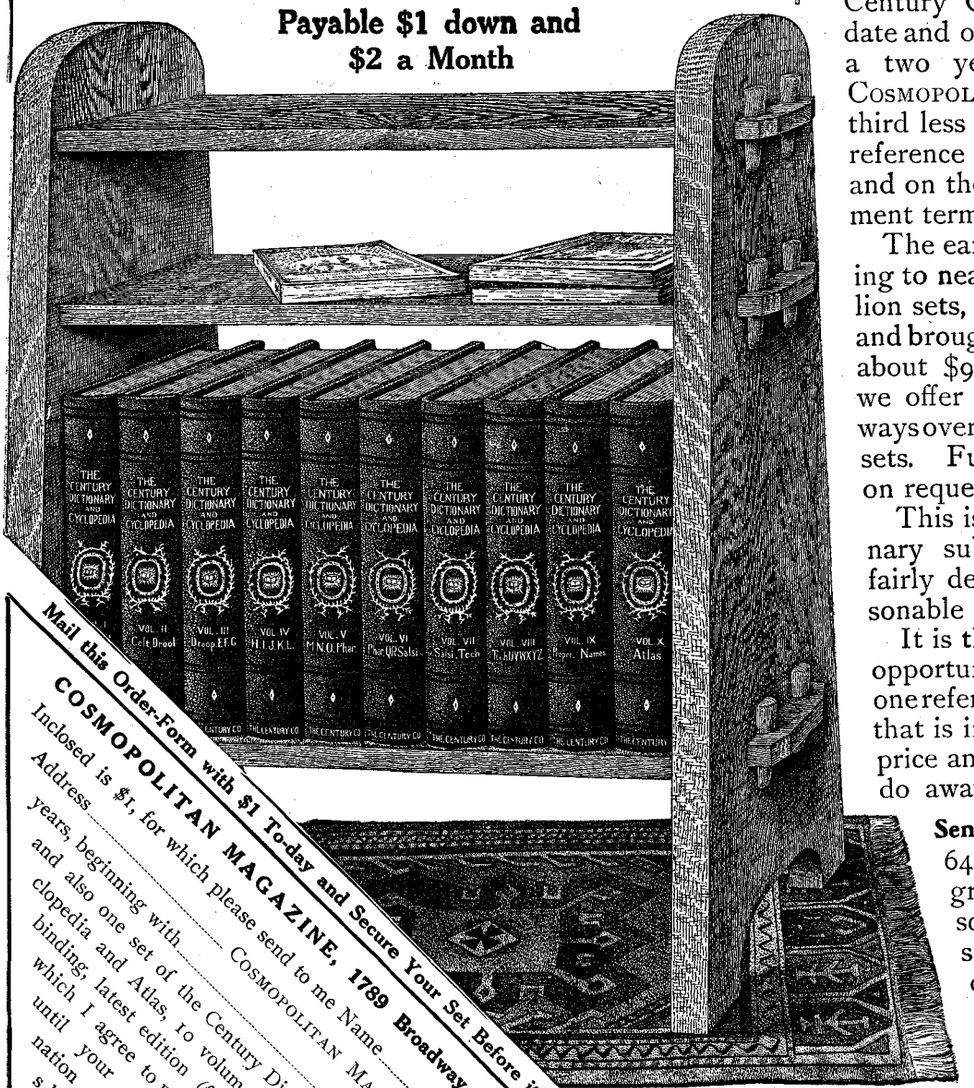
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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIV., NO. 3 NEW YORK, JANUARY 19, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 874

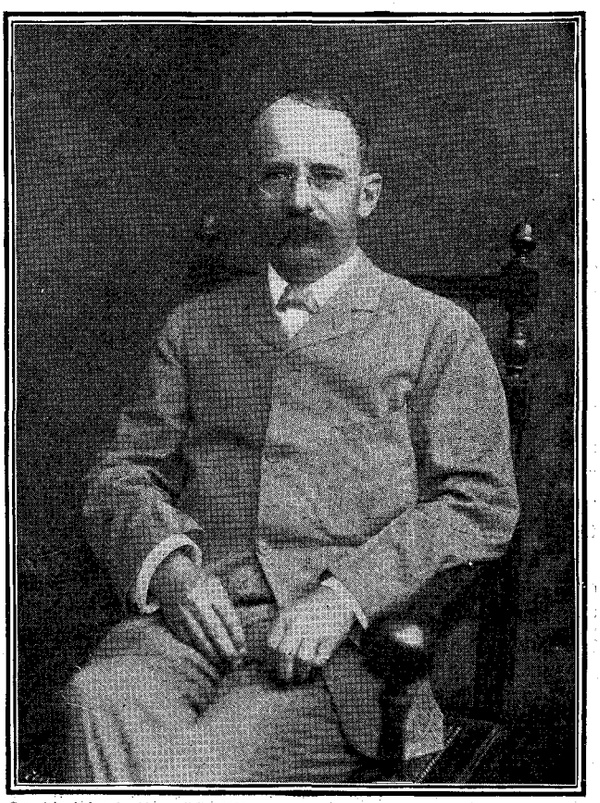
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A COLOSSUS IN THE LIME-LIGHT.

FROM the flood of technical evidence elicited by the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation into Mr. E. H. Harriman's method of buying and managing railroads from Wall Street, two salient features have already emerged sufficiently to impress themselves clearly upon the lay mind. These are the almost incredible extent of the railroad control that Mr. Harriman has gathered into his own hands in the brief space of six years, and the apparently unlimited possibilities his method offers if its legality can be successfully defended. *The Wall Street Journal* suggests that he is perhaps the most powerful individual in the United States, not even excepting the President. The powers of the latter are carefully restricted by a written constitution, and his every act is subjected to the white light of publicity. But Mr. Harriman, it argues, is practically dictator of a great railway system representing more than a billion dollars of capital, with power absolute and unquestioned until the present investigation began. In the first place, it seems, the directors of the Union Pacific surrendered to him authority to borrow such sums of money as might be needed and to pledge the securities of the company as collateral for any notes which he might sign. With this authority he started in to buy and sell stocks by the hundred million, "making as little of it," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "as a woman buying a dozen eggs." By his genius and daring in finance he secured controlling interests in various roads, notably the Southern Pacific, the Oregon Short Line, and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. In the past six months, by the expenditure of $103,000,000, he has bought stock in seven other roads. Now, according to C. M. Keys, a writer in *The World's Work*, he is the head of over 25,000 miles of American railroad and has on his pay-rolls more than twice as many men as there are in the standing army of the United States. In short, "he has ceased to be an individual; he has become a national figure, perhaps a national menace." Even more startling is the estimate of his power made by *The Wall Street Journal* since the preliminary hearings of the commission. We read:

"His power is absolute over about 15,000 miles of railroad having a capitalization of about $1,100,000,000. His authority is very large over 13,000 additional miles of road having a capitalization of $1,200,000,000, while he has a potent voice in the management of 38,000 miles of road having a capitalization of $1,600,000,000. Thus directly and indirectly his power extends over one-third of the railroad-transportation interests of the United States, and of a very considerable part of this he is an autocrat, and by reason of his autocratic powers over the Union Pacific, and especially his unrestricted power over its finances, his influence over the remaining portion, as well as over the financial markets, is increased."

In addition he controls, it is said, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Portland and Asiatic Steamship Company, and the steamship line from New York to New Orleans formerly known as the Morgan line. The press generally seem convinced that even should it be proved that Mr. Harriman has used his extraordinary power beneficently, the very existence of such power in the hands of one man must inevitably arouse the suspicion and antagonism of the nation. We do not seem to be of a national temper to welcome even a benevolent autocrat. It is interesting to note, in passing, that Mr. Harriman regards President Roosevelt as a "firebrand," and a menace to the prosperity of the country. The revelations of the investigating committee have been such that even the New York *Sun*, hitherto a doughty champion of the persecuted railroads, has at last admitted, as the Brooklyn *Times* puts it, "that there may be some justification, after all, for the lawless villainy of President Roosevelt."



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EDWARD H. HARRIMAN.

The simple method by which he has become the dominant figure in the railroad world is described as follows: "He gets control of a railroad, issues bonds on it, and with the proceeds buys another railroad, on which he issues bonds, with the proceeds of which he buys a third railroad, and so on."

Mr. Harriman's method of extending his dominion in the railroad world is thus succinctly described by the Chicago *Journal*: "He gets control of a railroad, issues bonds on it, and with the proceeds buys another railroad, on which he issues bonds with the

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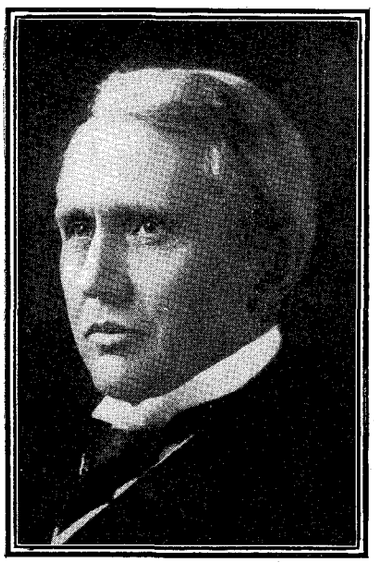
proceeds of which he buys a third railroad; and so on." Says the Springfield *Republican:*

"With the $100,000,000 or so which the Union Pacific has been devoting of late to gaining control of other roads, it would be possible, if the chain of 'holding companies' were extended far enough, to secure a working possession of all the roads in the country. Thus the $100,000,000 would buy a controlling interest in a holding company of about $200,000,000 of capital, and that would buy control of another holding company of about $400,000,000 capital, and so on until a holding company big enough to take in a working majority of the stocks of all railroads had been created. If the holding company should be knocked out by law, the operations of men like Harriman would be crippled severely."



F. B. KELLOGG.

He is regarded in Washington as the most successful lawyer who has been retained by the Government in proceedings against corporations. He instituted the suit against the Northern Securities Company, and was retained to conduct the suit to dissolve the Standard Oil Company. He is an examining attorney in the investigation of the Harriman roads.

The Kansas City *Times* characterizes Mr. Harriman's series of operations as "the most stupendous stock gamble the financial world has ever known"; and it surmises that he has made "for himself and his crowd" probably "several hundred millions in the past year." In an editorial which begs the very question which the present investigation is trying to illuminate the same paper goes on to say:

"His speculations were bound, of course, to succeed. On the one side, as railroad president he was enabled to control dividends and make such reports as affected the market. On the other side, knowing to the hour when the publicity of reports would occur, it was a very simple matter to milk stockholders, often out of a few millions in a day. In the last six months he bought, with Union-Pacific money, 103 millions of dollars' worth of other railroad stocks, which have a market value now of 147 millions. How many millions of other moneys he used in the speculations no one will ever know.

"His defense is that even tho he was using these railroads as pawns in a Wall-Street gambling game, he made them pay tremendous earnings. This is true because Mr. Harriman, by the purchase of competing lines in the West, thereby destroying competition, and by his deals in Eastern railroad stocks was enabled to dictate rates out of all fairness and prevent roads which he did not own from cutting rates. As a matter of fact the public has been obliged to pay the rates which Mr. Harriman's crowd has dictated and in this manner has furnished the money for gambling so stupendous that the currency of the country would in a few years be in danger of absorption if it were continued."

Altho it was the Union Pacific which gave Mr. Harriman his start, the Detroit *Free Press* evidently regards the Oregon Short Line as his most effective weapon. That paper alone finds mirth in the methods of high finance. We read:

"The Oregon Short Line is one of the wonders of Harriman's creation. It is a little railroad that operates 1,303 miles of track over the mountains of Utah, Montana, Idaho, and Oregon. Its capital stock is $27,460,100, and all but 100 shares is owned by the Union Pacific, which is owned by Harriman. But the Oregon Short Line has the absorbent qualities of a sponge, an overwhelming ambition to be rich, and the resources of Aladdin. Since last June it has bought nearly $70,000,000 of stock in other railroads. It is Harriman's big stick. If the Baltimore & Ohio is not good, Mr. Harriman knocks it down with the Oregon Short Line and drags a few thousand shares from its pockets. He has sandbagged the New York Central with that jerkwater mountain road for $14,285,745 within six months; from the ingenuous Atchison he dragged $10,000,000 on a dark night, using the Short Line as a lead pipe, and the St. Paul and the Northwestern were found by the police stript of everything but their underclothes. The tyros who organized the Northern Securities Company for a similar purpose were sent to jail for life and they deserved the sentence for the bungling. But the Oregon Short Line is the product of a master. It will end up by owning the Union Pacific which owns it, and if Harriman doesn't watch out, it will get beyond his control, deprive him of the ownership of the Union Pacific, strip him of his offices, and leave him a helpless derelict on the sea of finance. What is the Interstate Commerce Commission that it should trifle with this masterpiece of ingenuity, or the President that he should hope to dissolve back into nothing that which is incorporated nothing already? Out in Utah mothers croon their babes to sleep with the lullaby, 'The Short Line'll git you, ef you don't watch out.'"

Comparing Mr. Harriman and Mr. James J. Hill as two types in the railroad world the Denver *Republican* says:

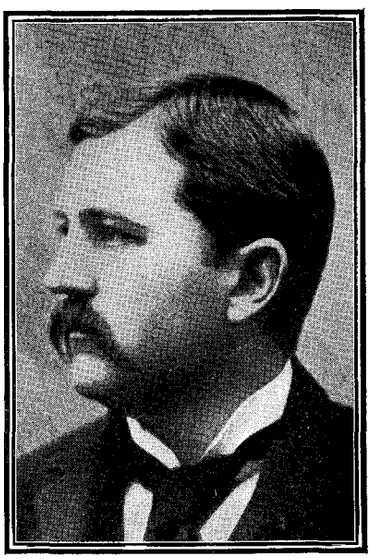
"Unlike Mr. James J. Hill, who has built an empire while enriching himself, Mr. Harriman has not advanced any part of the Union through railroad-building. He has stuck to the tape; he is a Wall-Street product. We have said that this is unfortunate, and it is unfortunate that Mr. Harriman is not alone. The country does not like the Harriman idea. In the last two weeks many lives have been sacrificed in railroad accidents, as they are called. A belief prevails that railroading from Wall Street with the ticker buzzing in the ear is not a good safety appliance."

Says the New York *Evening Mail:*

"Mr. Harriman, as we have learned, moves in 'the higher world' of finance. On the high seas the nation's jurisdiction ends at the three-mile line. It would seem that the master of Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, the Oregon Short Line, the Illinois Central, etc., etc., is something more than three miles above the surface of the earth."

The Journal of Commerce (New York) finds "something extraordinary and somewhat mysterious" in the apparent ease with which Mr. Harriman dominates boards of directors and is clothed with unlimited powers at their hands. Says the Philadelphia *Press:*

"Nothing is safe if these things can be done. Great railroads can be bought and looted in a day. Cities and whole industries will find their trade and profits affected. Whole armies of railroad employees and the interests of tens of thousands of shareholders will find themselves mere pawns in the game. It is a very serious matter that at the very time when railroad corporations are on trial these revelations are made. They are certain to raise a stern demand that the responsibility of directors and railroad officers, to the interests of their shareholders, shall be enforced by law. This legislation may not come in this Congress. It is certain to come in the next. It is idle to suppose that this wholesale abuse of great trusts by directors and a president, who are trustees for shareholders, can be laid bare without bringing



C. A. SEVERANCE.

It is said that he, together with Mr. Kellogg, was personally chosen by President Roosevelt to act as attorney for the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Harriman investigation.

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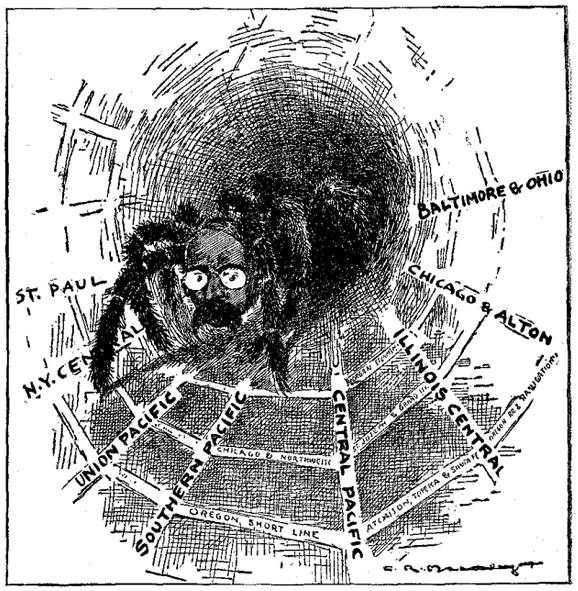
MR. HARRIMAN (at one of his directors' meetings)—"Gentlemen, I propose that we appropriate $100,000,000 for the purchase of a few railroads." —McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*



THE SPIDER.
—Macauley in the New York *World.*

A "HARRIMANIZER" OF RAILROAD INTERESTS.

the same storm which shook three great life-insurance companies to their foundation."

The Interstate Commerce Commission has already conducted investigations in New York city and in Chicago. It will sit also in Seattle, Portland, and possibly San Francisco, with a final hearing in New York. Its present aim is merely to get at the facts. Subsequent action will be dependent upon the nature of these facts. Says the Baltimore *News:*

"There could not be a more striking proof of the inordinate growth of corporate power in this country than that such an investigation should be necessary. In theory the various railroads belonging to the so-called Harriman combination are creatures of the state, chartered for special purposes and responsible for their acts to their creators. They have no right to have anything secret whatever as to their ownership, earnings, agreements, or behavior. As a matter of fact, there appears to be a gigantic aggregation of such common carriers, subject to an autocratic control, that allows only such public knowledge of its transactions as it sees fit."

LIKELIHOOD OF A PROTECTORATE FOR CUBA.

A VIGOROUS movement is afoot for the establishment of an American protectorate for Cuba modeled on that maintained by England in Egypt. *The Herald* of New York and *The Daily Telegraph* of Havana are the two most zealous press advocates of this program, which finds favor, the dispatches state, with a large number of Cubans, especially those who have business interests in the island. "Everybody worth a dollar," says a Havana correspondent, "is certain the new republic will be a farce and in less than six months anarchy will reign." It is said that a giant petition is being signed by the islanders asking President Roosevelt to institute a protectorate instead; and so greatly is this end desired by a certain faction that they threaten to force America's hand, if necessary, by fomenting negro disorders and destroying foreign property. Under the caption "On Behalf of Cuba" the Havana *Telegraph* is publishing daily articles on Cuban conditions, the argument leading up, in every instance, to the advantages of an American protectorate. By a curious coincidence, while the New York *Herald* enlarges upon the virtues of a protectorate on the Egyptian model for Cuba, Egypt itself launches an agitation to abolish this lauded form of guardianship. Here, nevertheless, is *The Herald's* argument:

"Cuba, which felt pinching poverty under the domination of Spain, and was but a colony for the enrichment of the mother country, long dreamed of the wealth the island might develop and its citizens possess, were it freed from the Spanish yoke. Freedom came at last, through the sacrifice of American soldiers, the dead of the American navy, and the American treasure poured out during the Spanish-American War.

"Freedom did not mean peace, unfortunately. The unruly, turbulent element of the Cuban population got a controlling hand, and the United States, responsible to the world for order within the island, was obliged to intervene in order to prevent a state of complete anarchy in the disturbed republic.

"Is that dream of peaceful prosperity and of the development of Cuba's undoubted riches to be realized? Only through an American protectorate on the style of that which Great Britain established over Egypt and which lifted the latter from its distress and made it, comparatively, a land of plenty. An American protectorate until such time as Cuba has been, so to speak, saved from itself is the one solution of the problems of its unhappy present. . . . . .

"The mere prospect of American withdrawal from the island has sufficed to paralyze business and to make Cuban bankers refuse to lend the money urgently needed by the agricultural interests. The Cuban Minister to Madrid has resigned, confessing that his countrymen unaided are incapable of remedying the existing situation. Even Governor Magoon, tho he is loyally carrying out Mr. Roosevelt's policy, is credited with the opinion that ultimately the United States will be compelled to restore and maintain order in Cuba or to suspend the Monroe Doctrine while European Powers undertake the job.

"There, as a matter of fact, lies the danger. If the Cubans alone were affected by their incapacity for self-government they might fight among themselves until nothing more were left of them than was left of the Kilkenny cats. Unfortunately, however, vast foreign interests are at stake. . . . . .

"The Cuban politicians who control the situation have been tried and found wanting; liberals, moderates, conservatives, they are all anarchists. It is only the presence of an American military force that preserves the semblance of order. To withdraw that force now would be to throw down the reins to the worst elements in the Cuban population and invite another outbreak of lawlessness that would render necessary a second military expedition for the purpose of restoring order.

"The facts not only justify, but even demand, that the pledges given under other circumstances be set aside and that America intervene effectively; that intervention to be in the form of a protectorate. And if the United States proclaims over Cuba such a

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protectorate as England has established over Egypt it will earn the respect of all really patriotic Cubans and the gratitude of the whole world."

It goes on to outline the proposed protectorate thus:

"The Cubans should be allowed complete liberty to elect their own government, just as the dynastic rights of the Khedive and the essential liberties of his people are respected. But just as the British representative, Lord Cromer, is above the native government to supervise the execution by Egyptian agency of the measures dictated by sound principles of public administration, so in Cuba an American representative should be above the Cuban Government to protect the superior interests of the United States. And just as obedience to the will of the sovereign power is assured in Egypt by the presence of a British army of occupation the American representative's authority should be upheld in Cuba by an effective American military force."

The Cuban papers do not by any means all see eye to eye with *The Herald* and *The Telegraph*. Says the *Diario de la Marina*: "The United States will come to see at last that Spain was right. Between an Egyptian protectorate and Spanish autonomy it seems to us the choice would not be difficult." *La Lucha* thinks that a protectorate would be powerless to prevent internal disturbances; while *El Partide* lifts up its voice to declare the idea of a protectorate "opposed to the majesty of the republic." Among the papers in the United States that indorse *The Herald's* suggestion are the Providence *Journal*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the New Orleans *Picayune*, the Denver *Republican*, the Kansas City *Journal*, and the Los Angeles *Herald*. These papers regard the present situation as more or less critical. Says the New York *Sun*, on the other hand:

"The present crop of alarmist stories and the activities of the annexationists need cause no serious alarm just now. There is little or nothing in the situation which indicates an immediate crisis. That there is danger, and even great danger, in the future is undeniable. Our work in Cuba is to remove the danger, avoid the crisis, and establish in the island a new Cuban government which will give fair and reasonable promise of permanent and peaceful existence.

"This may be a big job, but we have undertaken it and we must see it through. Moreover, the work must be done properly and thoroughly, whether it takes one year or ten years."

The New York *Tribune* sees in the present agitation an attempt to force America's hand by a sort of "blackmail of high finance," and predicts that the attempt will fail. We read:

"Referring to these threats of capitalistic hostility to Cuban autonomy, and to the further and amazing threats that the capitalists themselves will blow up their railways and desolate the land if the United States again withdraws from the island, Mr. Escobar, an editorial correspondent of *La Lucha*, speaks to his countrymen words of soberness and judgment. 'If,' he says, 'anarchistic methods were employed against the Cuban Government with the object of modifying the relations between the two republics, it might happen that Washington, instead of declaring the suppression of Cuban independence, would resolutely take sides with Havana to make an end of those anarchists. Incidents in Venezuela and Santo Domingo have proved that the American people will not put themselves at the service of financial adventurers. That power goes as far as it suits her, and not further. She does not lend herself to being played with.'

"It will be well for both Cubans and alien capitalists interested in Cuba to bear those facts in mind. The United States has not gone into Cuba to bolster up or to promote speculative schemes, and it will not stay there for any such purpose."

MILITARISM AT JAMESTOWN.

WITH the exception of some desultory remarks on the President's temerity in accepting the office of judge of the proposed international baby-show at Jamestown, the press comment on the coming exposition is confined almost entirely to the matter of "militarism." From various quarters, but chiefly from Massachusetts, come protests against turning the exposition into the display of international naval and military power which is planned by its sponsors. Of the exposition's Advisory Board more than a dozen members, among whom are numbered Carroll D. Wright, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Cardinal Gibbons, and Miss Jane Addams, have circularized the press to arouse the public in opposition to the proposed display of the world's "crack regiments" and the "bull-dogs of the sea." The response of the press is anything but unanimous. Some treat the appeal in a semihumorous manner, but most, even those disposed to demur to its implications, appear to consider the personnel of the appellants worthy of dignified attention. The situation is outlined thus in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"It illustrates the wide divergence of tastes, which is one of the

"HE CAN'T LET GO."
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

CUBA'S UMBRELLA.
The little republic wants a United States protectorate.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE CUBAN SITUATION.

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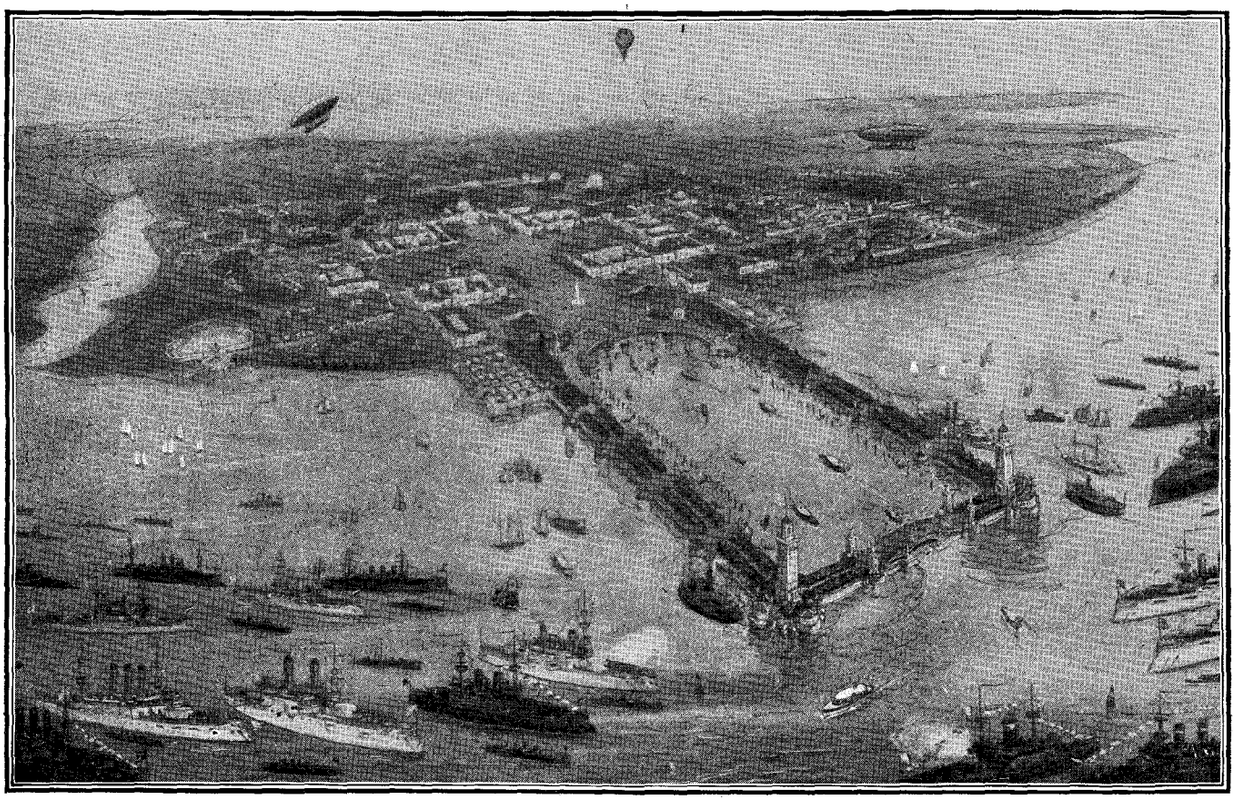

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

The playground of the nations from May 1 to December 1. It is the scene of immense military and naval spectacles, in which soldiers and ships from all over the world will take part. Prize drills, races of air-ships and submarines, athletic contests of all kinds, war panoramas in fireworks, a reproduction of the fight between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, and other spectacular events will contribute to the unique qualities of this exposition.

features of human nature, that it is precisely this review which has in most directions elicited the warmest approval and aroused the most agreeable expectations. The Jamestown Exposition will differ from previous things of the kind in various ways and in no respect more materially than in this, that it will be situated on the seashore, or at least within such easy distance of the sea as to be virtually the same thing. This permits of a display which until now has been impracticable, and due advantage will, it is intended, be taken of this opportunity. If the program which has been prepared is carried out, and the chances are, in spite of protests, that it will be, the visitor to Sewell's Point will see an array of warships only comparable to the great naval parade which was such an impressive incident of the late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. Not only will the American navy be largely represented, but every considerable foreign country will, it is hoped, send a squadron or a vessel to join in the procession, and a spectacle which has not previously been witnessed on this side of the Atlantic will be presented."

A display of this kind is authorized by the act of Congress providing an appropriation to support the exposition, and in the literature of the Jamestown Exposition Company this paragraph appears, explaining the rationale of the spectacle:

"The genius of the great American Republic having always been one of peace, it is peculiarly fitting that the celebration of the event from which the nation has grown should be dignified by this mighty convocation of fighting men and material; for the close intermingling of the forces which make for war, the *camaraderie* which obtains on such occasions, and the friendships made are potent and, it may be, determining factors in avoiding international complications in the future."

This reasoning is, however, repudiated by at least a dozen members of the Advisory Board and some of the press which support them. The Springfield *Republican* regrets what it terms the "perversion" of the Exposition into a mere "glorification of war," and the Boston *Transcript* complains that "militarism is placed at the front with glaring emphasis." Similarly *The Ohio State Journal* (Columbus), which had originally understood that the Ohio appropriation of $75,000 "was to be spent in the interest of sweet civility, made beautiful and tender by heroic memories," now advocates "that as little of that money be spent as possible" if "war and not peace is to be the sentiment of the affair."

Supporters of the proposed program are, however, equally fervent and perhaps more numerous. The New York *Sun* says that most Americans "are human enough to like a good spectacle and show," and it adds: "We are not aware that the desire to infringe international peace will be stimulated thereby any more than it is by a panorama of the Battle of Gettysburg or by the bombardment of Jerusalem or Port Arthur at Coney Island. The more peaceable folk are, the greater the charm of warlike play for them." "Boys familiar with the exploits of Bluebeard make excellent husbands," it adds. Among the pleas frequently presented in advocacy of the military display is that of commercial necessity. An industrial fair was out of the question, says the Rochester *Post-Express*, and the directors "had to hit upon some novel idea to attract small investors and interest Congress." The proposed military pageant immediately sprang into favor. This comment from the Washington *Post* is typical of the editorial expressions which disagree with the protest against the display:

"There is not much danger that the American people will be swept off their feet by the procession of the fleets at Hampton Roads. A few lads may be seized with the martial spirit under the excitement of the hour, but this might not be a bad thing, since the navy is in need of clean young Americans who are willing to fight. The older heads, those who have smelled powder, will be able without any difficulty to see the grinning death's-head under the flags and through the smoke of thunderous salutes. They are likely to take a pretty practical view of the naval gathering. They will be able to draw comparisons and reach conclusions which may work to the advantage of the country."

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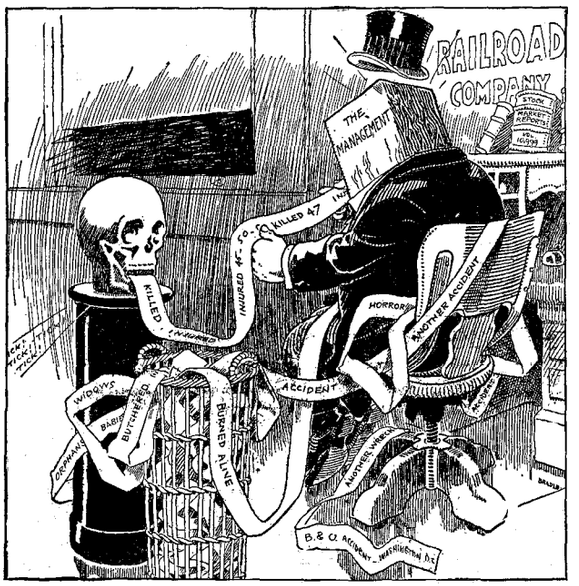

THE MODERN BLOCK (HEAD) SYSTEM.
As some railroad companies appear to apply it.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

THESE RAILROAD MERGERS ARE GETTING TO BE MONOTONOUS.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

WHY RAILROADS ARE BEING INVESTIGATED.

TO PUNISH FRANCE BY BOYCOTT.

AN article on American views of the French Separation in our issue of December 22 referred to a proposed boycott of French goods by American Catholics in token of their disapproval of the course taken by the French Government. The idea was originated, it appears, by *The Register*, a Catholic weekly of New York, and is approved by other Catholic papers. We now learn that the Columbian Assembly of New York has formally indorsed the plan, while similar action, according to the Toronto *Globe*, has been taken by Canadian Catholics in Huron County, Ont. The New York *Freeman's Journal* remarks approvingly that "if the Catholics boycott French importations (which amount to 110 millions annually to this country and Canada), it will teach French manufacturers and operatives that as long as they retain a persecuting government in power, they need not expect Catholic trade nor, in fact, trade from real Christians of any denomination." *The Catholic Union and Times* (Buffalo) thinks that the proposed boycott would be "a practical appeal for the rights of our brethren, . . . as nothing hurts an atheist more than undoing his worldly success"; and it adds: "Ireland would not be getting to-day even a quota of home rule did not the boycott once bring her enemies to time. It is a simple yet powerful business-destroyer. At times, the best of all dont's is 'don't buy!'" Says *The Register:*

"A blow must be struck by American Catholics; a blow so direct, so sudden, so relentless as to drive home to the French Ministry the fact that the unarmed Catholics of France have powerful and moneyed friends and spiritual kinsmen who can and will resent strongly the attack of the French Ministry upon the professors of the Catholic faith. A retaliation that needs no shot or shell, no armed hosts, no bristling fortresses, yet does to commerce and to the stability of government all that stern war can do, is within the reach and effective use of all American Catholics. . . . . .

"The Catholics of America number more than one-sixth of the total population and are contributing over $18,000,000 yearly to the support of French industries. Their commercial good-will is of that much dollars-and-cents value. . . . . .

"Therefore, to teach the French Government the weight of the displeasure of American Catholics at the course of the French Ministry, let an absolute interdiction of all French merchandise be adopted universally by American Catholics. It is a powerful weapon that tells its story with the first blow. It is a weapon to be wielded with absolute safety to the attacking party. It is so effective in business operations that it at once invites the assistance of every competitor of the interdicted goods and hence gives an alliance at once offensive and defensive. It involves no personal risk. And all that it requires is merely a little moral courage."

ANOTHER INTEROCEANIC HIGHWAY.

ON the first of January the Tehuantepec Railroad, which crosses Mexico between Coatzacoalcos on the Gulf coast and Salina Cruz on the Pacific, was opened to through traffic. Altho such papers in this country as comment upon the event at all declare it to be of great consequence to the United States and to the rest of the world's maritime powers, it receives on the whole very little attention from the press. "The great work has been conducted quietly," says one paper, and the statement is likely to pass unchallenged. From the New York *Journal of Commerce* we learn that construction was begun on this line twenty-five years ago, but that it came to a standstill because of complications between an American contractor and the Mexican Government, the franchise being forfeited in 1882. A few years ago an English company revived the undertaking. The new road is a single-track line, 189 miles in length, with an elevation of 800 feet where it crosses the Sierra Madre ridge. At the terminals, we read, are the latest contrivances for transferring cargoes from ship to train and *vice versa*. It was reconstructed and brought to completion at a cost of more than $25,000,000. Says *The Journal of Commerce:*

"It is calculated that the tonnage carried over the Tehuantepec route will be 600,000 tons the first year and will increase progressively. To an extent it will compete with the transcontinental railroads of the United States and act as a regulator upon their rates. The control of the Mexican Government, which has a fifty-year contract with the English company, upon the expiration of which the state will have possession of the railway, can be counted upon to prevent any combination to restrain this competition. There is every reason to believe that this line will become an important factor in commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific until the Panama Canal is open. Then we shall see what happens. May the consummation not be too long delayed."

From the Louisville *Courier-Journal* we learn further:

"The eastern terminus is but about 850 miles from New Orleans

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or less than half the distance to Colon, the eastern terminus of the Panama route; while its Pacific terminal is correspondingly nearer San Francisco and other American Pacific ports. New Orleans and St. Louis have direct railroad connection with Coatzacoalcos, the eastern terminal, and a large mineral and agricultural portion of Mexico will find outlet for its products in the same direction."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* thinks that even the Panama Canal, when completed, will find this Mexican road "a rival of some consequence."

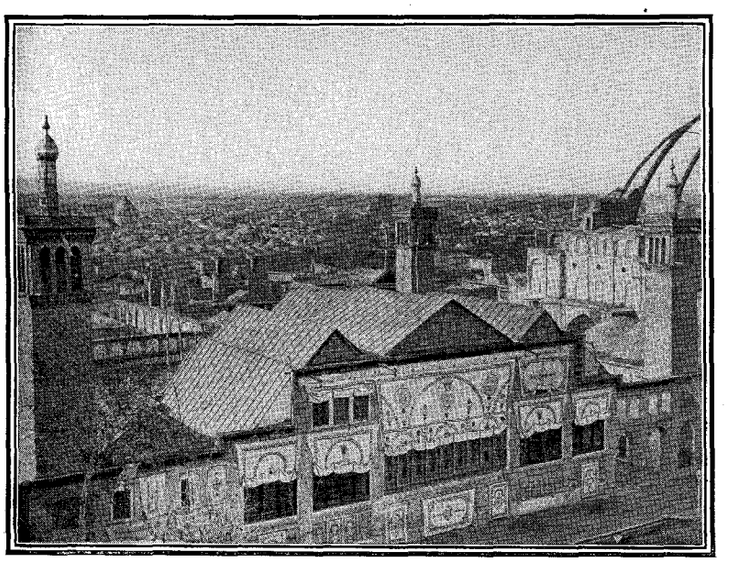
A NEW REGIME FOR PERSIA.

OWING to the present pacific relations of England and Russia, and the understanding between them to allow the actual as well as nominal independence of Persia, the press regard the death of the late Shah, and the accession of his enlightened and progressive son to the throne, as events notably auspicious for the awakening and development of the resources of the Persian Empire. At the same time great credit is accorded the old Shah for the institution of valuable reforms, particularly the granting of a "constitution" and a representative parliament. In fact, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "no other Oriental monarch, except the Mikado of Japan, has exhibited so great a capacity for constructive statesmanship." Chief among the indications of his progressiveness the Philadelphia *Record* notes the following:

"The late Shah abolished the tax on meat and grain, wiping out a large fraction of the royal perquisites, but taking a crushing load off the people's necks. He carried out the terms of the proclamation, issued by his father shortly before his assassination, granting freedom and security of the person and property, including the right of association in industrial and commercial enterprises. He broke the power of the Kurds, whose raids had been the curse of Northern Persia for centuries. He maintained the supremacy of the civil power over the mullahs, and, all fantastic reports to the contrary notwithstanding, he declined to practise polygamy. His last and greatest reform, the creation of a Persian parliament, is of too recent date to permit any very confident estimate of its value."

MOHAMMED ALI MERZA.

Son and successor of the late Shah of Persia. He is expected to continue and extend the reforms instituted by his father, thereby bringing Persia into greater prominence in the "family of nations."



THE BUILDING IN TEHERAN WHERE THE NEW PERSIAN PARLIAMENT HOLDS ITS SESSIONS.

The passing of the Shah, however, is not regarded as a serious loss to the progressive spirit which he had fostered in the nation. As the New York *Tribune* remarks, "His son and successor, now in the prime of young manhood, is much more enlightened and progressive and much more in touch with European civilization and institutions, and while Valialid, or Prince Imperial, has shown much capacity for administration and an unmistakable ambition to rehabilitate so far as possible the greatness of the Persian Empire." And many of our press share with this paper its concluding prophecy, that "we may expect to see in the new reign, therefore, a further development of free government, a certain industrial, commercial, and social awakening of the nation, and an intelligent and resolute effort to remove Persia from the late Lord Salisbury's category of 'dying nations.'" The new Shah's acquiescence in the establishment of the constitution and parliament are mentioned as indicating enlightened policy which may be expected of his reign. His attitude on this matter is discust by the Washington *Star*, which also describes the construction of the newly established Parliament:

"In December, it is true, he fell somewhat under the suspicion of the progressive party by proposing a change which would render the Senate of the new parliamentary body under crown influence. He indignantly denied, however, that he was reactionary, and in the subsequent adjustment of differences agreed to a compromise which appears to prevent the dominance of the legislature by the crown. The Senate is to consist of sixty members, thirty being elected and thirty appointed by the crown. The Assembly is to have control of all financial matters, including local and foreign loans, commercial treaties, and the formation of companies at home or abroad for the construction of railroads and other public works. Matters pertaining to the administration may merely be debated by the Assembly, without vote. The lower House can not be dissolved without the consent of the ministers and two-thirds of the Senate."

HUGHES begins just as if he intended to be Governor of New York.—*Chicago News.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT discovers occasionally that it is a handicap to a man not to be the Supreme Court.—*Chicago News.*

THE Norwegian Parliament might offer another one to the gentleman who can patch it up between the President and Senator Foraker.—*Commoner.*

No, gentle reader, the attack on the Lumber Trust in Congress has nothing to do with the log-rolling we so often hear of in that body.—*Kansas City Journal.*

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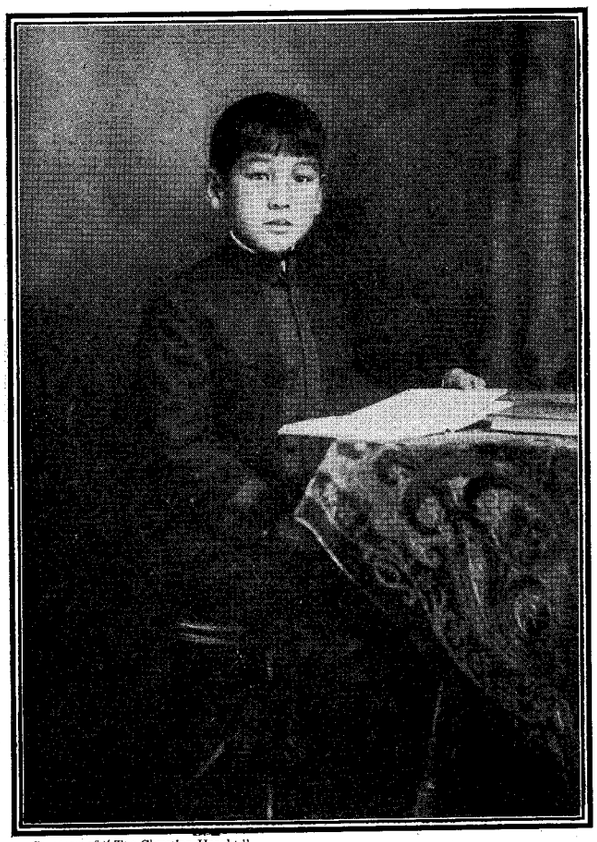
FOREIGN COMMENT.

MORE JAPANESE COMMENT ON CALIFORNIA'S HOSTILITY.

THE people of California are accused of "narrow-minded prejudice and uncultured conceit" by the *Jehoya Shimbun* (Tokyo), for persisting in their attitude of hostility toward the Japanese after the President has taken his stand in favor of equality of treatment. The Japanese press quieted down considerably after the President's ringing declarations in his message, but as



Courtesy of "The Christian Herald."

KEIKICHI AOKI,

Plaintiff in the suit brought in the California courts to test the constitutionality of the act of the San Francisco School Board in excluding Japanese from the public schools.

nothing has seemed to come of it, they are again beginning to show signs of restlessness. Thus the *Nippon* (Tokyo) remarks:

"We must say that we regard the statement made by Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, to the effect that the Japanese indignation with the Californians has subsided, as premature. The indignation of the Japanese has not yet ceased. On the contrary, the statements reported to have been made by Mr. Miller, Senator Hayes, and some others have greatly incensed the Japanese. The nation is remaining tranquil because it has confidence in the ability of the President to end the trouble, but if it becomes clear that the State of California will not obey the President, the indignation of the Japanese will not fail to reassert itself with augmented strength."

A writer in *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Yokohama) tells in the following paragraphs why the Japanese feel aggrieved, and suggests a way out of the difficulty:

"It is difficult for the Japanese people to see why a special regulation should be directed toward their children. To them it seems that any embarrassment growing out of the congestion referred to might have been relieved by certain general regulations which would have borne equally upon all. No thoughtful Japanese could fail to approve of a rule which forbade adults or adolescents attending the lower grades of the public schools. Such a rule would be founded on practical universal experience. Neither would they object to the introduction of a language test for all applicants for admission to the public schools. A certain standard of efficiency in the use of the English language might very wisely be established, the attainment of which should be essential to admission to any but special schools.

"Furthermore, no one could object to the segregation of any and all pupils who might show themselves morally unworthy.

"If the Japanese community suffer more than others from the strict enforcement of regulations framed in the spirit indicated, no complaint would be heard from any responsible persons, certainly not against the regulations themselves, and an international question could not arise. The central point in the Japanese complaint is, not that certain of their countrymen have suffered through their children, but that they have suffered through the operation of a law in direct violation of a clause in the existing treaty which says, in effect, that they shall not be made the objects of special legislation or of special administrative treatment; for that is what the most highly favored nation clause in the treaties means, if it mean anything. And this is just the question at issue. 'Does the treaty afford any protection whatever from local prejudice?' It is natural that the Japanese of all classes should wish to have that question answered."

A theory current in the Tokyo papers and attributed to a well-informed official is summarized thus by the Yokohama journal just quoted:

"It indicates that the source of the agitation is in Hawaii. To the planters in the Sandwich Islands Japanese labor is essential. Without it their sugar industry could not be successfully carried on, and of course the sugar industry means the life of Hawaii. Now it appears that the price of Japanese labor has been kept so low in Hawaii that many of the Japanese are leaving the islands to seek their fortunes in the United States, and unless this can be stopt the sugar-planters will find themselves in an embarrassing position. They could check the exodus by paying higher wages, but naturally they shrink from that resource if any alternative can be contrived. The San Francisco agitation constitutes an alternative. San Francisco is the gate through which the Japanese from Hawaii reach the States: and if that gate can be closed Hawaii may count on not being deprived of its laborers. The Planters' Union is a powerful body. It represents $140,000,000 worth of property and it completely controls politics in Hawaii. This union is said to have exercised its 'influence' in San Francisco for the purpose of getting the place closed against the Japanese, and the expulsion of Japanese children from the schools was one outcome of Hawaii's efforts. There will be no relaxation of the pressure or persuasion. Hawaii can afford to keep it up."

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA has made a most important step forward in the matter of political freedom; she has approached still closer to the highest type of state government. The bill for universal suffrage in the Austrian Empire has been favorably voted upon, and every citizen on reaching his twenty-fifth year is to receive the franchise. This great advance in political liberty which makes the country ruled over by Francis Joseph one of the most democratic in Europe, was made, we are told, through the initiative and influence of the Emperor himself, who is credited with being one of the strongest, calmest, and most clear-sighted of European rulers. The effect of the new law is likely to weld together the various and often conflicting national elements of the Empire, says the London *Times*. Of the Emperor's efforts in the matter *The Times* observes:

"Above all the presumptions in favor of the reform stands the fact that it is primarily the Emperor's work, and who but he is the supreme curator and moderator of the destinies of his house and of his people's interests? Personages who have at various times submitted to him schemes for the better government and the conservation of Austria have not infrequently heard the good-humored reply, 'Yes, yes, that is excellent in theory; but to know what is good in practise one needs to have been Emperor for fifty

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years.' No one knows Austria as well as Francis Joseph does. Yet no one has done so much as he to crush the obstacles in the way of universal suffrage."

In the same tone the *Fremden Blatt* of Vienna acknowledges the generous efforts of the venerable monarch. To quote:

"Our honored and illustrious sovereign has steadily pursued his design of reforming the franchise and has manifested thereby his profound sense of his duty to his subjects and his self-sacrificing readiness to surrender what some might consider the imperial rights of the crown for their benefit. The conspicuous degree to which his illustrious name has been linked with the great work of redistributing the franchise furnishes fresh evidence of this noble and chivalrous spirit. And the example which has been set by the imperial throne has not been without influence on the House of Representatives, who put aside all party feeling in carrying a measure of such importance to the peace and harmony of the country."

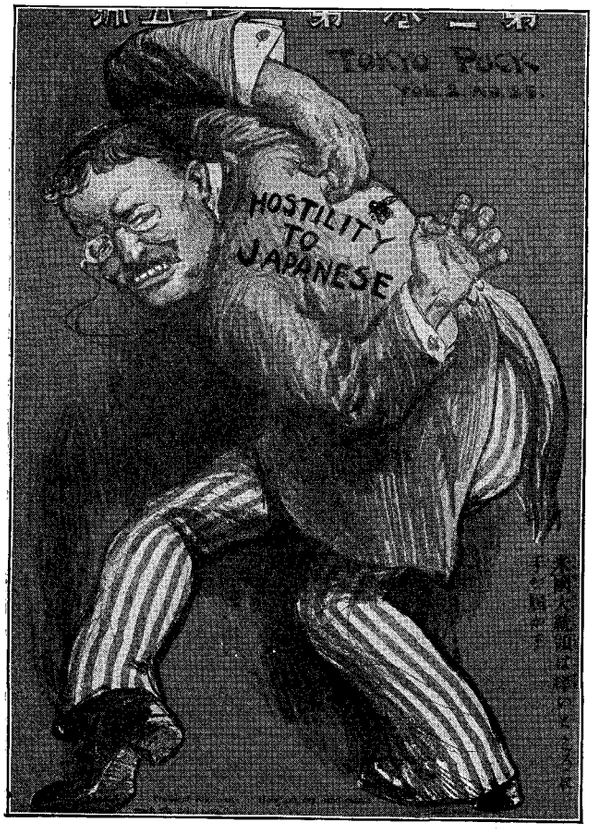
A blending of aristocratic and democratic elements in a government is always to be desired, says the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), and this can only be secured by universal suffrage, which extends to every nationality in the Empire equality of representation:

"Sympathies and antipathies, such as exist among the nationalities and political groups of the Empire, must always be reckoned upon as elements in a government, which is best formed out of aristocratic and democratic representatives. Neither the aristocracy nor the democracy can be safely ignored. This is best secured by the institution of two chambers. Universal suffrage is a natural complement to this arrangement, and is a development of our political system which ought not and can not any longer be denied to the people. Its friends, indeed, hope that eventually this new amplification of liberty will lead to a better disciplining of the masses in their political life, a more complete knowledge on their part of their political duties and obligations. It is only in this way that the various States of the Empire will be welded in a closer union than existed when popular representation was of a more imperfect and more primitive type in our land."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CHINESE FAMINE AND GOVERNMENTAL INCOMPETENCE.

WHILE the Chinese Government is busy with political planning and scheming, the people starve. "The promulgation of paper reforms is so all-engrossing a business," remarks *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai), "that Chinese officialdom can not spare a moment for the consideration of how to meet the crisis." So the work of relief has fallen to foreigners. Famines are not uncommon in China, but this frequency, instead of rousing the Government to the need of preventive measures, has seemingly made starvation an old story. Nothing is done about it. *The Celestial Empire* reads the rulers a lesson by telling them what is done in India. To quote:

"In India one of the chief functions of the Government is to foresee these disastrous visitations and as far as possible mitigate the distress arising from them. The work is carefully systematized and officered, the country is divided into districts, and in each district an examination is made of such matters as the water supply, the social condition of the people, the probable extent of need in case of famine, and public works. The budget makes annual provision for famines whether they occur or not. In the relief extended, the Government aims at preventing death and at benefiting the individual. Wages are better for the individual than doles. Accordingly the able-bodied man is given employment on public works, for which he is paid in money. The amount paid is much less than the normal wage, but it is sufficient to keep body and soul together. Provisions are bought by the Government in large quantities, transported at the lowest possible rates to the scene of distress, and there sold at the lowest possible



THE FEDERAL ARMS ARE TOO SHORT.
—*Tokyo Puck.*

JAPAN—"Allow me to give you this slight token of my regard."
UNCLE SAM—"Be so good as to take this seat, my yellow friend."
—*La Silhouette* (Paris).

TWO DILEMMAS.

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prices to those who need them. The weak, the infirm, the aged, the women, and the children are provided for in other ways."

What is possible in India is possible in China, the writer argues, adding shrewdly—"or, rather, it would be with honesty in the official class." He continues:

"In many respects China is more manageable in the matter of famine prevention than is India. To take only one of these; there is no great lack of irrigation in China. Out of 225 million acres of agricultural land in the Indian Peninsula not more than 30 million have permanent means of irrigation. The problem in China is generally an easier one; the difficulty is not to provide moisture, but to control it. This is a much easier matter, as the experience of Egypt proves. The first thing to which China should address herself in these matters is a thorough survey of the areas subject to famine. Note should be taken of all the various points indicated above.

"Then should follow preventive measures such as the scientific conservancy of the great waterways, and provision for the utilization of surplus waters.

"Arrangements should also be made to reach the stricken districts. This involves railway construction on a much more liberal scale than China at present anticipates. A railway system which was in any sense adequate to China's ordinary needs would go far to prevent and also to remedy famine distress. The possibility of conveying provisions at short notice, of enabling the surplus of one region to be rapidly transported to another, of despatching competent and trustworthy officers to superintend the distribution of relief and to organize relief works, would be a great factor in the struggle with disaster."

NOT THINKING OF SEPARATION.

The Premier of France at the age of seven, having his picture taken with his sister, when they lived in Catholic Vendée and probably attended mass regularly.

OPPORTUNITY OF THE PROTESTANTS IN FRANCE.

THE number of Protestant ministers in France entitled to allowances under the Separation law has been calculated as 686, and in every case, we learn from the *Indépendance Belge*, the leading daily of Brussels, they have conformed to the law, formed associations of public worship and retained possession of their buildings and properties. The paper quoted, which seems to be animated as much by hostility to Rome as by friendship for Protestantism, is amazed at the moderation of those who represent the Lutheran or the Reformed bodies. They could, if they had chosen, we are told, quite have supplanted the national Roman-Catholic Church of France. Says this writer:

"The Protestants are certainly no such clever propagandists as they have always been credited with being. They have the opportunity of obtaining any advantages they desire at this present moment. They might have supplanted the Catholic clergy in hundreds of parishes, and have won over many curés, such as desired nothing better than to throw off the yoke of Rome, now sufficiently heavy, and to accept a serious and settled field of work in freedom."

They have done no such thing. The Protestants have proved themselves law-abiding and loyal to their country. Thus we read:

"The attitude toward France taken by the Protestants has been correct and dignified to a marked degree. In no single case has a Protestant congregation refused to form an association of public worship. Thus they retain their church property and are in a position to carry on public worship as hitherto. There has been no riot, trouble, or opposition manifested by Protestants. . . . . .

"Here is an attitude very different from that taken by the Roman-Catholic clergymen of France, who by obeying the orders of the Pope are submitting to the dictates of France's enemies. The result is that French Protestants meet with the generous sympathy of all, even with those who acknowledge neither creed nor dogma."

The opportunity for Protestantism in France has now come, but the astonishing thing is, we are told, that Protestants refuse to seize it. The writer describes this opportunity as follows:

"If the Protestants were able and willing to profit by present circumstances, they would conquer a great part of the ecclesiastical domain which the curés are on the point of losing. In the great cities they could rally together a great number of Republicans who would gladly submit to the moral direction of liberal pastors preaching the plain gospel and inculcating Christian charity. In the country, a vast number of parishes would easily be induced by a show of good-will and good leadership to pass over *en masse* to Protestantism. If one serious effort were made by Protestants, with the active sympathy of the Republicans, even if the latter were not believers, people would be astounded at the results. These results would show that France was not making war on religion, but was only intent on preventing a foreign prelate from making laws for France."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REAL ISSUE OF THE COMING GERMAN ELECTIONS.

THE dissolution of the Reichstag by William II. has brought to a head the great struggle that has been for some time going on between what are styled "the strong men" who represent the Bismarckian tradition, and the labor and industrial parties who wish for Germany's domestic and foreign development on peaceful lines.

The momentous importance of the coming elections on January 25 can not therefore be overestimated, says Maurice Lair in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris). It is the Kaiser against the peace party; militarism against industrialism, we are told. The situation is thus plainly outlined by the author cited:

"The Reichstag has refused to follow the Chancellor. But this Parliament, the feeble machinery of the German constitution, is broken, as it always is when it will not turn in accordance with the will of the master. It is now for the German people to speak. What reply will they make? Already the various parties are preparing for an electoral struggle in which official pressure will be heavily brought to bear."

This official pressure, he goes on to say, will be brought to bear through those who surround William II. and are discussing the Anglo-French *entente*, the coldness of Italy and the indifference of Austria, and are repeating the axiom of Bismarck, that a great people can not always rely on the good-will of its neighbors, but can always feel secure in the possession of a powerful army. In contradistinction to these "strong men" there is another party thus described by Mr. Lair:

"Other Germans, less influential but perhaps more numerous, oppose a different opinion to the Bismarckian idea. They think a foreign and colonial policy should always subserve the development of the nation. This national economic progress, in the opinion of many industrial and commercial leaders at Bremen and Hamburg, and a notable section of the laboring class, should not be accompanied by political and diplomatic acts of the Government which hinder instead of promoting it. It is between these two conceptions that Germany is now called upon to choose.

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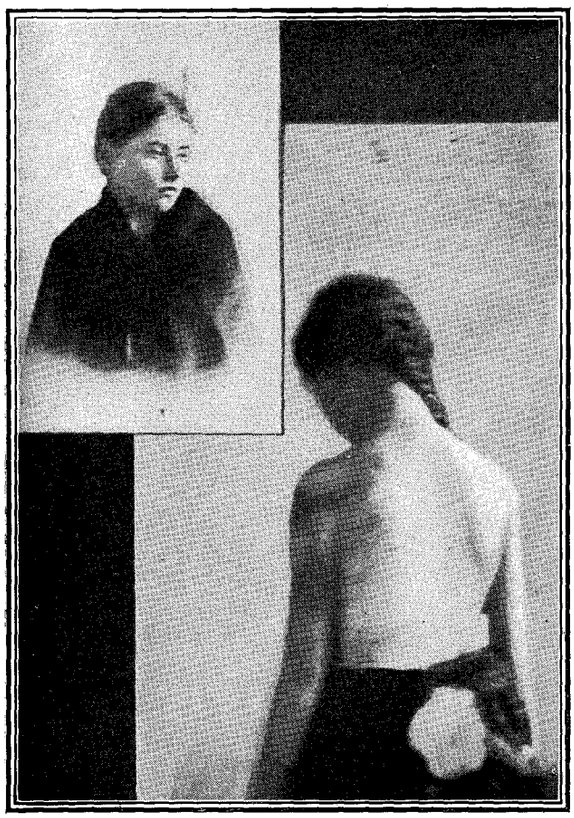
Upon her choice the tranquillity of the world is possibly hanging."

In the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart), the organ of the German Social Democrats, the step taken by the Chancellor in dissolving the



A JUVENILE VICTIM OF PAN-GERMANISM.

This Polish girl, of ten years, Josepha Tetzlaw, refused to answer in German questions in the Polish catechism, and was beaten black and blue by the authorities of the German Government.

Reichstag is likened to the gambler's last throw. The great fight is now on, we are told. Thus:

"The dissolution of the Reichstag has given a fair field for the coming struggle, altho the enemy swarm on every side. It is desirable that the bond between the Centre and the Socialists should be unbroken during the whole conflict. This was not the case in 1887 when Social Democrats fought side by side with Liberals and Ultramontanes for the Reichstag's right to vote or refuse supplies. The coalition was then dissolved during or after the elections. To-day, as far as concerns Liberals and Ultramontanes, the ship is cleared for united action, every man is at his post on deck. Our batteries are well calculated to deal deadly havoc on the worm-eaten rafts of the hostile squadron. If we can not have victory, we will at least make some advance toward it in spite of the warlike ardor with which the 'strong men' are bursting."

The spirit in which the Ultramontanes, Clericals, and Centre are preparing for the struggle at the polls is well shown in an address to the party issued in the Rhine provinces and printed in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. Part of it runs as follows:

"What is the object of the dissolution of the Reichstag? A 'better' Reichstag is desired—a mere machine for voting taxation, but as a representative assembly having no power in controlling expenditure in any matter of foreign or what is styled world policy. Here we witness an effort to strengthen personal as against popular government and to establish a system of unlimited borrowing and indirect taxation whose burden will be felt most keenly by the poor. This was the issue in 1887 and it is the issue to-day."

The London *Outlook* thinks that the Reichstag, by refusing to "act as a mere registration instrument," "struck a blow of emancipation that may prove the forerunner to a peaceful revolution." The probable action of the Kaiser in case he and his "strong men" find the popular movement too strong for them is thus discust by *The Spectator* (London), which implies that William II. will eventually have his own way:

"The idea that he will try a *coup d'état* and declare himself in some form dictator of Germany, rests on a thin foundation. He would like to be absolute, no doubt, as every other sovereign would, or for that matter every other statesman conscious of internal strength; but he would have to persuade or to conquer all the little governments in Germany, which are not so fond of the central power, and to break up a system that has lasted thirty-five years, yet left him the enormous influence in politics which he now possesses. One does not throw away a great instrument till another is ready. It is rumored, again, that he will pile up dissolution on dissolution until he has worn down resistance; but we fancy that much of that is what Disraeli called 'coffee-house babble.' You can not bore a great people into submission. It is much more likely that he will shift his point of view, select some object on which his people agree with him, and so regain at a stroke his independence of action. The Emperor is an impulsive man, not a malignant one."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

THE Japanese paper *Kokumin Shimbun* (Tokyo) recommends emigrants from Nippon to avoid the United States, and says that "Chile invites immigrants on the most liberal terms. It grants to every able-bodied male a space of 40 acres, adds 25 acres for an adult son, and further gives an allowance of 15 dollars monthly during the first year. Then there is the Argentine Republic, where Japanese emigrants are already doing well, and there are Mexico, Peru, and Brazil. All these places offer splendid opportunities."

THE *Journal des Débats* (Paris) quotes as a specimen of "German chauvinism" the fact that a wholesale house at Brandenburg has refused to supply goods to a certain dealer in Strasburg because the latter sent his order under a letter-heading in the French language. The Brandenburg house, after declining the order, draws attention to the letter-head and concludes: "I would advise you in your correspondence with the German Empire to avoid such French superscriptions, otherwise my house will be obliged to refuse all dealings with yours."

THE SCRAMBLE FOR COLONIES IN AFRICA.

Talk about the yellow peril!

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

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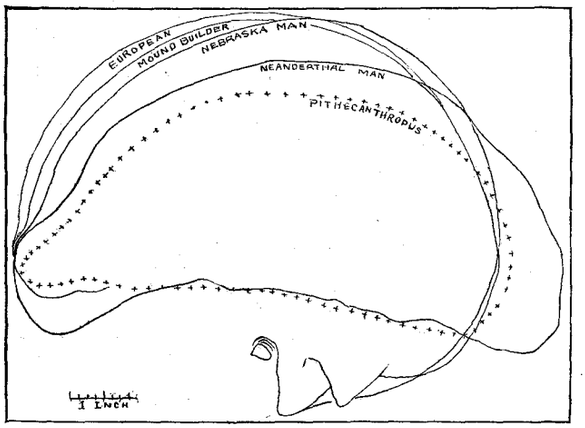
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

RECENT DISCOVERIES OF PRIMITIVE AMERICANS.

A DISCOVERY of human remains, evidently of a very early prehistoric type, was made on the Missouri River in Nebraska in September last, by Robert F. Gilder. Mr. Gilder,

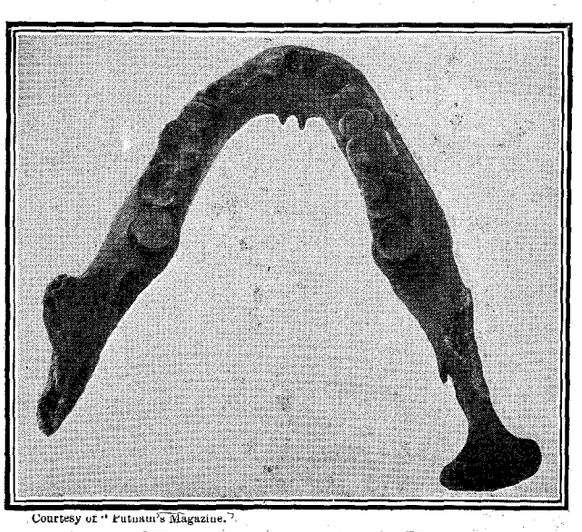


Courtesy of "Putnam's Magazine."

SIDE VIEW OF MODERN EUROPEAN SKULL AND OF FOUR PRIMITIVE SKULLS.

who contributes a brief account of his find to *Putnam's Magazine* (January), states that the bones were taken from a high clay hill, forming part of a wooded tract in the northern part of Douglas County. Mr. Gilder believes that the portions of nine skeletons disinterred by him were buried together in the place where he found them. He says:

"The manner of burial differed radically from that observed in other mounds I had opened in this vicinity and elsewhere. It seemed that a lower stratum of skeletons had been placed in the mound, and that earth had then been piled on top and burned to the consistency of a plaster wall. In another part of the mound, some five feet distant, lay the upper layer of skeletons; but with three exceptions, these skeletons had been disarticulated and more or less scattered about. Over the bones had been laid a covering of loess, scraped up and carried to the mound for the



Courtesy of "Putnam's Magazine."

LOWER JAW OF THE NEBRASKA SKULL.

From a collection in the State Museum, University of Nebraska, Lincoln. Morrill collection of geological photographs.

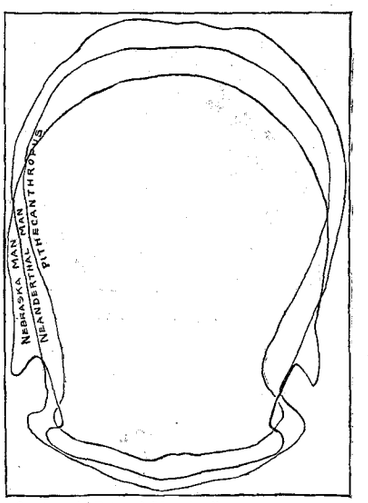
purpose. Through this covering were scattered small pieces of shells of a kind very different from the bivalves of the streams in this vicinity at the present day. Erosion had so reduced the mound that it seemed merely the crest of a hill, being recognizable as a mound proper to no one inexperienced in mound burials."

Prof. Erwin H. Barbour, State Geologist of Nebraska, says in the same magazine that he is convinced by a careful examination that the earlier skeletons found by Mr. Gilder represent no burial-place, but are geological fossils deposited with the clay stratum in which they lie. If this be true they are of great age, perhaps ten or fifteen thousand years, and are relics of the man of the glacial period. Says Professor Barbour:

"From the geologist's standpoint, there is scarcely a possibility that these bone fragments were ever buried by human hands. Instead, the bones were doubtless deposited with the loess, the age of which may be safely reckoned at ten thousand to twenty thousand years or more, and are as ancient as that formation. . . . . .

"As a fitting appellation, the name 'Nebraska Loess Man' is proposed for this ancient type. Severely critical and impartial examinations, made again on November 16, were completely confirmatory of the above, and there need be no hesitancy in pronouncing this Glacial or Loess Man."

In any event, Professor Barbour thinks, the skulls show evidences of a very early stage of development, and may well prove to belong to the most primitive type of man yet found in America, altho more advanced than the so-called Neanderthal man, whose remains were found in Germany. Prof. Henry B. Ward of the University of Nebraska, who also contributes an article on the remains to the same magazine, writes:



Courtesy of "Putnam's Magazine."

TOP VIEW OF THREE PRIMITIVE HUMAN SKULLS.

"All in all the skeletons of the lower layer show many points in common with primitive types of the human race. In some particulars these primitive characters agree with those of the Mound-Builders, and yet points of difference are also observable. Compared with the tribes of Indians which inhabited this region immediately before the coming of the Caucasian, these remains show radical differences. The skulls of the upper layer are very likely from Indian tribes, altho they may prove to be somewhat inferior; but they can not, without undue violence, be thrown into the same group with those of the lower layer. . . . . .

"The teeth in the jaw are ground down to about the level of the gums, and even the third molars, or wisdom teeth, ordinarily not much employed in mastication, show the effects of hard usage. The broad flat crowns of the teeth slope a little toward the outer margin of the jaw, yet a narrow elevated ridge is often found at this edge of the tooth. Not only the molars, but also the canines and incisors, so far as present, manifest this same appearance of extreme wear, and show only the dentine on their upper surface, with but a marginal line of enamel seen in profile. This feature appears in all the jaws in the collection, and indicates unmistakably reliance upon a diet of roots, grains, or other hard food materials. I have never seen a skull which suggested the condition found in the teeth of this series."

To Investigate the Chemical Effect of Drugs.—An institution whose aim is to investigate the chemical action of drugs in fighting disease, and especially to find substances and compounds that bear particular relationships to special organs, has been opened in Frankfort, Germany. This institute will aim to manufacture substances that have an attraction for certain organs, such as antitoxins. An address by Prof. Paul

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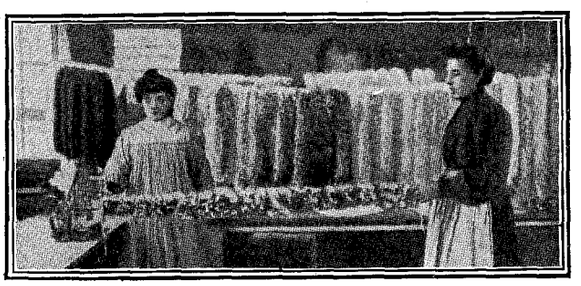
Ehrlich, the director of the institute, is thus abstracted, in part, in *The Lancet* (London, October 6). Says this paper:

"He said that certain substances on being introduced into the living organism from without became subsequently distributed in the tissues in a manner which permitted inferences to be drawn as to the chemical constitution of the several organs. For instance, when methylene blue was injected it stained the peripheral nerve-endings blue and there was therefore reason to suppose that methylene blue stood in a particular relationship to the nerve-endings. This was exprest by saying that methylene blue was neurotropic. Most of the dyes stained several tissues and were therefore said to be polytropic. The study of the distribution of such substances was of considerable importance, for they could only exert an action on those parts of the organism which they were able to reach and where they were stored. A knowledge of the laws of distribution was therefore necessary to rational therapeutics. Drugs to which, in consequence of their chemical constitution, a therapeutic effect was attributed would be useless if they could not reach the diseased organ."

PREPARATION OF OSTRICH-PLUMES.

THOSE who think that the "ostrich-plume" of commerce is in its natural condition, as it was plucked from the breast of the bird, have much to learn. The manipulations and methods of treatment that such feathers go through in French factories are described as follows by Jacques Boyer in *La Nature* (Paris).



MAKING A FEATHER BOA.

This writer tells us that on their arrival at the factory the crude plumes are first roughly cleaned and strung by their quills. They are then ready to be soaped, to remove the adherent grease and foreign matter, which is done in a rotating wooden drum. Then, after washing and rinsing in pure water, the feathers are bleached or colored. He says:

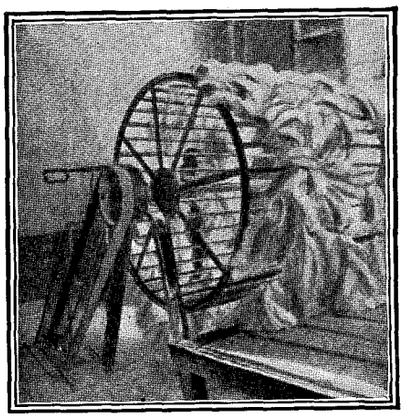
"Feathers naturally black or gray are bleached with hydrogen peroxid, and then become pure white. They are kept thus or else dipped in dyeing-vats. Black is obtained with a solution of Campeachy wood, the other shades with anilin colors. . . . . .

"When the plumes come from bleaching or coloring they are plunged in water containing starch, then dried and then beaten by hand to give them a natural appearance. In the large factories this beating is done by means of the 'Magdeleine,' a large drum on which are fastened the plumes, which strike on the edge of a table as it rotates. This device is named from the first woman who operated it in the old firm of Viol & Duflot at Nogent-sur-Marne. Both French and foreign feather-makers have now adopted it.

"The plumes then pass to the room where they are peeled or stript. The horny matter of the stem is removed so that several plumes may be sewed together."

Each feather used by a milliner is thus really composed of divers bits or pieces skilfully combined to form a compact whole. As it is required in commerce that the plumes should be nearly of the same length, each worker has before her a graduated wooden plank and she sews the feathers on an artificial stem until the desired length is reached. The plumes, having been colored, dried, and sewed, are found to be disordered by so many manipulations, so the workers hold them to a jet of steam which causes them to assume their normal appearance.

"Finally, after its passage through the steam, the feather undergoes a final toilet—a scraping between a knife-edge and the thumb. This operation, which would appear so simple, demands skilful manipulation, which is acquired only by long practise and interested attention. The ostrich-plumes are then ready for the milliner and dressmaker.



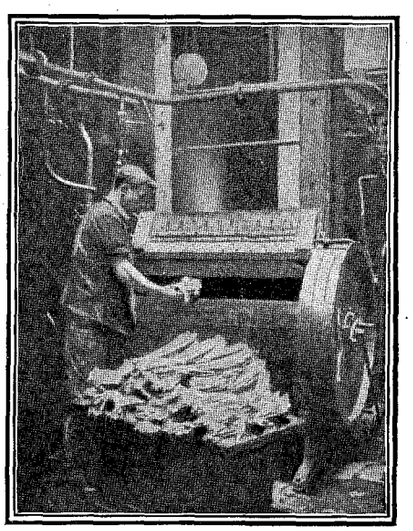
THE "MAGDELEINE."

"But nowadays the feathers are used for other purposes than for trimming hats and dresses. Boas and stoles are also made of them, according to the fashion of several years past. For the boas, the first operations are identical with those described above, except that the plumes are sewed together flat, and continuously, to a length of 1 to 2½ meters [3 to 8 feet]. After assembling them thus, one of the extremities of the central cord is attached to a wheel. Then one assistant turns the handle while another keeps the other end of the string taut. The boa is thus made by twisting. As for stoles, they are composed of several small narrow boas fastened side by side.

"We should note in closing that 'aigrettes' are very similar to ostrich-plumes. They are furnished by a species of bird akin to the herons and living in tropical regions, especially in South America. The workers mount them simply on a stem of iron wire, such as is used commonly by milliners. The best aigrettes . . . when well curved and of a pure white, are worth as much as $364 a pound, that is, more than their weight in gold."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Dangerous Stairways.—A stairway that is neither decayed nor dark may still, it appears, be dangerous to health, simply because its steps are not uniform with those of other stairways. Such lack of uniformity results in many accidents, we are told by a writer in *The Lancet* (London, November 17). He urges that all steps should be standardized. To quote:

"A system of standards is the order of modern life, and in many directions standards are convenient if not, in some cases, indispensable. We have, for instance, standard gages for railways and tramways, standard threads for various screws, standard sizes for boots, shoes, and gloves, standard qualities for articles of food, standard weights and measures, coinage, and so on. But there are still some directions in which the need of a standard is not only indicated, but is urgent. The desirability, for example, of standardizing the steps of all staircases is seen in the fact that so often a fall on the staircase is due to the irregularity in the height of the steps. A common cause of accident on the staircase is the kicking of the edge of a stair when ascending. In descending, also, an irregularity in one step may easily upset the equilibrium



SOAPING THE CRUDE FEATHERS.

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of a person. To the aged and infirm the descent of an irregularly stept staircase is a source of terror. Yet how many staircases are constructed absolutely alike as regards the height

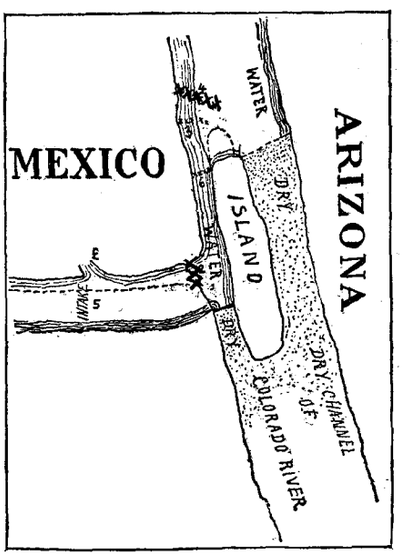
THE MARCH OF THE SALTON SEA.

of the steps? We should say very few; and not only is there little uniformity existing between different staircases, but the steps themselves in the same staircase are often irregular. Staircases and the steps in them should be standardized; there should be uniformity of height and breadth, and in regard to the latter there should be room enough on the step to accommodate the whole foot from toe to heel, so that there is no undue call on the energies when ascending, as by going on tip-toe, so to speak, or any feeling of insecurity when descending by reason of there only being room for the heel. Serious falls on staircases are by no means rare, and a common cause of such accidents is the fact that staircases are not standardized. Even in dark places the staircase, if standardized, would be more safely negotiated than steps placed without any regard to uniformity. The perils of an ordinary ladder would be enormously increased if the rungs were placed at irregular intervals."

TO MAKE THE DEAF HEAR BY WIRELESS TELEPHONE.

EVER since wireless telegraphy became a practical system, the possibility of adapting a similar method to telephony has been the subject of comment, but only recently have plans which seem to offer solutions been suggested. These, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (New York, December 29), have well advanced in the experimental stage, and messages have been transmitted more than twenty miles. The writer goes on to say:

"Interest has naturally been renewed in the subject, and there is one phase of it which is particularly attractive. A letter has been received asking us what are the possibilities of adapting a wireless telephone system to help the deaf. The microphone has been found very useful in this way, but it has several serious disadvantages. One of these is the cord attachment between the transmitter and the receiver. Another, which is really more serious than at first sight would appear, is the necessity for the person to whom the deaf one talks to speak into a telephone instrument. This is really a hindrance to conversation. It is embarrassing and requires a good deal of practise before one can do it easily. Our correspondent asks whether it would not be possible to use one of the wireless systems, thus doing away with the cord and making the movements of the deaf person as independent as those of one wearing eye-glasses. This one step alone would be a great help, but if, further, the transmitter could be constructed so that it was not necessary for one to speak directly into it, conversation would be much easier and the serious disability of the deaf largely removed."



THE ENTIRE RIVER FLOWING INTO THE CANAL, LEAVING ITS OWN CHANNEL DRY.

This diagram shows the location of the different endeavors to turn the waters of the Colorado River.

It is not apparent, the writer goes on to say, just how this plan can be brought about, since present systems employ much complicated apparatus; but he believes that the problem might be solved by a small transmitter on a table, driven by a noiseless motor, and not particularly noticeable to the ordinary eye. He concludes:

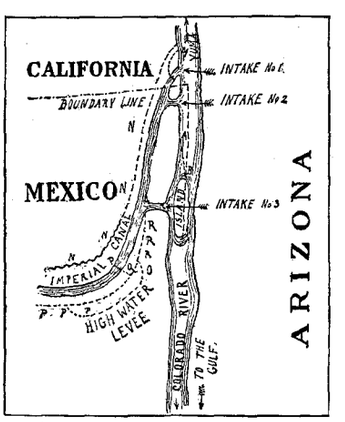
"This might be sensitive enough to transmit clearly words spoken some distance from it. The receiving device would, of course, be carried by the afflicted person. Or we may go still further and imagine a small transmitter carried in the vest pocket, which transmits to the ear sounds which it receives. There are, no doubt, a great many difficulties to be overcome before such a desirable device is to be had, but that there would be a field for it no one will question."

POSSIBILITIES OF THE SALTON SEA.

ALL attempts to control the Colorado River having failed up to date, it is well to look the possibilities of the situation in the face, and to inquire just what kind of an inland sea we are likely to have in the Colorado Desert. This is done by Charles Alma Byers, of Los Angeles, Cal., who writes thus of it in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, January):

"This sea would extend from Volcano Lake in Mexico to a point a few miles north of Indio, Cal., and would spread over an area of 1,700 square miles, with a maximum depth of 280 feet. It would be fed by an irrigation canal intersecting the Colorado River near Yuma, Ariz., and its overflow would be carried into the Gulf of California by the lower part of the same river. It would submerge many acres of irrigated and irrigable land, about a dozen fair-sized towns of more or less importance, several miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and a number of rich deposits of valuable minerals. And the ability to create such a sea or lake lies simply in abandoning the present effort to regain control over this irrigation system.

"Dealing still further with possibilities of this nature, it may be pointed out that the feed-canal of this inland sea could be widened and dredged; and thereby could be created a channel sufficient in dimensions for the entry of boats from the Gulf. This would make it possible for coast steamers to ply between ports on the Pacific Coast and a lake port that might be established near the present site of the town of Indio, at the foot of the eastern slope of the Sierra Madre Mountains, and with a latitude almost parallel with the city of Los Angeles. It is true that if the effort now being made to regain control over this rebellious system of irrigation should be abandoned to-day, and nature be permitted to reign supreme and unaided by man, it would be several years before the Colorado River could possibly complete the creation of the lake; but since all this territory lies beneath the level of the sea, it is even possible for engineers to change the course of the



THE IRRIGATION CANAL THAT STARTED THE FLOW OF THE RIVER INTO IMPERIAL VALLEY, FORMING THE SALTON SEA.

Showing location of different canal intakes.

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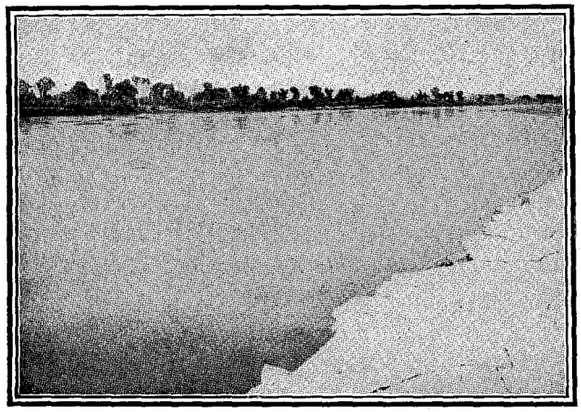
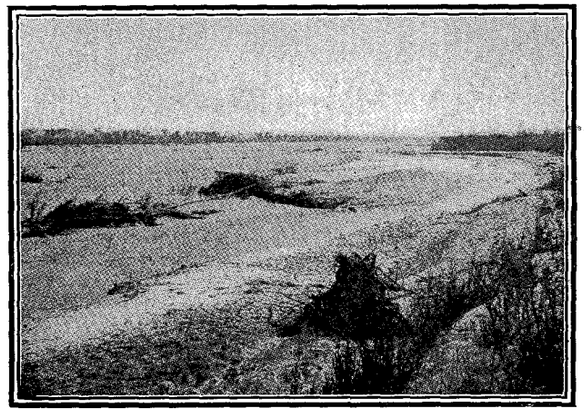


COLORADO RIVER POURING IN AT THE "CUT."

lower part of the river, so that it would carry water from the Gulf of California to assist in the lake's completion. It may be remarked in this connection, however, that there is no probability at present of such a series of possibilities being permitted to materialize. In the light of present considerations, the value of the land and its products far outweighs the possible benefits of such a lake and inland port. Nevertheless it is a matter worthy of consideration. . . . .

"To fill this sunken area with water from the Colorado River would require many years. The average flow of the river during a year is said to be about 15,000 cubic feet per second. This entire amount conveyed into the lake would be subject to a very great shrinkage from evaporation, and it is even possible that this loss would become so great after the lake had spread over a certain area as to equal the inflow from the river, altho such is hardly probable. In any case, all attempted computations of such nature would necessarily be very inaccurate, and may as well be omitted."



THE DRY BED OF THE COLORADO RIVER JUST BELOW THE "CUT."

The accompanying illustrations are from George Wharton James's new work on "The Wonders of the Colorado Desert."

THE MOON'S VOLCANOES AND THE EARTH'S COMPARED.

THE study of lunar volcanoes by comparison with those of the Hawaiian Islands, made by Prof. W. H. Pickering, of Harvard, has already been noticed in these columns. The final results, which have just been published in a quarto volume, are discust in *Popular Astronomy* (January). In 1905 Professor Pickering visited Hawaii, and studied the crater formations minutely, comparing them with those of the moon which are best known to astronomers at the present time. Says the writer, in the book to which reference has just been made:

"The lunar surface presents such a strong contrast to the more thickly populated portions of the earth that little resemblance between them can be traced. It has therefore naturally proved very difficult to explain the nature and origin of many of the features of our satellite. Even those of our volcanic regions which have been most extensively studied show little analogy to the moon. There are other regions, however, notably in the Hawaiian Islands, where an entirely different class of volcanic phenomena are exhibited. These it is now found bear a striking resemblance in some respects to what we find on our satellite. Altho the Hawaiian craters are mostly extinct or at present inactive, yet they are the only ones known of this type exhibiting any activity at all.

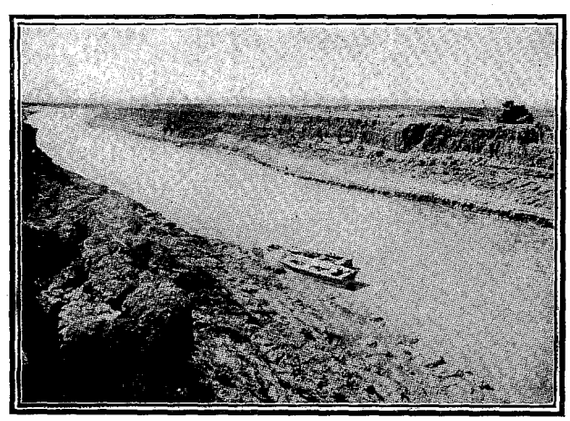
"In Hawaii a considerable number of the craters are of the engulfment type, as distinguished from the explosive type so well developed in Southern Europe. In the latter class a high truncated cone is built up by mild eruptions of steam and cinders, sometimes alternating with lava. At long intervals violent explosions occur, which sometimes blow away large portions of the summit, thus entirely changing the shape of the mountain; nothing whatever of this sort is found on the moon. In volcanoes of the engulfment type, on the other hand, comparatively little steam is evolved, often there is no exterior cone, and the craters enlarge quietly by the cracking off and falling in of their walls."

The lunar crater specially studied by Professor Pickering is that known to astronomers as Eratosthenes. He devoted the summer of 1904 to work on this subject at the Lowe Observatory, Echo Mountain, California. Says his reviewer in *Popular Astronomy*:

"His observations of the fine cracks which seam its interior showed that as the sun rose these cracks broadened into so-called 'canals.' Professor Pickering thinks these cracks give out water-vapor which produces enough vegetation along their sides to make these canals.

"In comparing them with the Martian canals they appear to be much smaller, remembering that one on Mars reaches the enormous length of 3,500 miles. If they are produced naturally the surface of the planet must be cracked in many places.

"It is generally thought that terrestrial volcanoes lie along subterranean cracks that do not reach the surface. The volcanoes of the great chain of the Andes lie along a straight crack reaching from Southern Peru to Terra del Fuego, 2,500 miles in length. The volcanoes of the Aleutian Islands lie along a curved crack equally long. Since other shorter lines of volcanoes are very numerous upon the earth, and since countless others existed in former times, the cracks in the earth's crust must be exceedingly numerous. Every dike and mineral vein indeed bears witness to this fact. There is no reason why terrestrial cracks should not be as numerous as those upon the moon. In the case of the earth they have usually been closed, sometimes by liquid matter from below, and sometimes by surface denudation. There is one crack, however, which comes to the surface in various places in Eastern Asia and Western Africa, and, stretching from the Dead Sea to Lake Nyassa, reaches the enormous length of 3,500 miles. The longest known crack upon the moon, that of Sirsalis, measures about 400 miles.



THE ALAMO RIVER CONVEYING THE OVERFLOW WATER OF THE COLORADO TO THE SALTON SEA. THE SEA IS TWO DAYS DISTANT.

"It does not necessarily follow, however, even if both the

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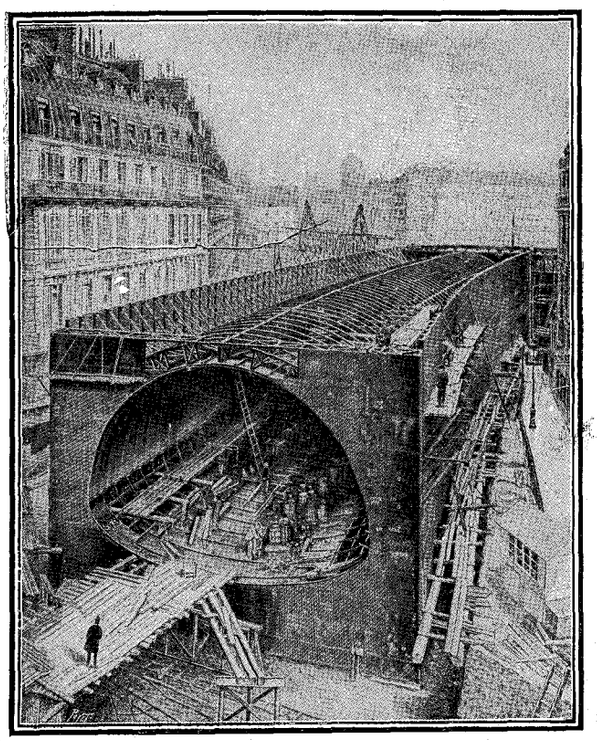
Martian and lunar canals are due to vegetation, that the vegetation is watered in the same manner."

BUILDING AN UNDERGROUND STATION ABOVE GROUND.

SOME of the stations for the new underground line of the Metropolitan Railway in Paris are in process of construction above the ground-level. When the main features are completed the whole mass of steel and concrete, weighing many thousands of tons, will be sunk into place. The method is described in *La Nature* (Paris) by E. de Loyselles, who writes:

"The plans for crossing the Seine included . . . the establishment of two stations, one at the Flower-Market, the other at Place St.-Michel. As these must rest in a soil soaked with water, they can neither be built nor formed like ordinary stations. By reason of their great dimensions the use of a tunneling-shield was not to be thought of, and recourse was had to the use of caissons to be sunk vertically. Probably our readers are all familiar with the use of this device, which is so frequently employed. . . . The



GREAT CENTRAL CAISSON OF THE PLACE ST.-MICHEL STATION, PARIS.

caissons used for crossing the two arms of the Seine and for the City and St.- Michel stations are characterized by intimate connections with the work that they enclose and that must be slowly buried until it disappears with them either beneath the water or under the ground."

Each of the stations in question, we are told, is built on a curve and is composed of three caissons, one in the center, containing the station proper, and at each end an elliptical chamber between the station and the underground line, containing the ticket-office, stairways, and elevators. The great central caisson is of semi-cylindrical form. Its metal frame is formed by transverse members shaped like arcs of a circle, and the walls are of steel plates one-third of an inch thick, riveted to the exterior framework and lined with white enameled tiles. Around this interior envelop will be cast a mass of concrete 3 feet 3 inches thick at the crown and 6½ feet at the spring of the vault. We read further:

"The working chamber of this central caisson is 6 feet high and divided along its length by a central partition into two separate spaces each communicating with four vertical shafts. Thus the descent of this huge mass of 18,000 tons, which the inequality of resistance of the ground renders susceptible to errors in level or verticality, is effected with greater regularity. After sinking, when the caisson shall have reached its definite position it will be about 50 feet beneath the level of the ground. . . . . .

"To prevent the water from entering the interior space of the caissons during sinking, the sections reserved for the passage of the line are closed by 'stoppers'—stout, removable shutters of metal or wood, which, after the three caissons have been sunk and connected, will be removed to make the tunnel continuous. The end caissons, in fact, are separated from the central one by intervals of about 5 feet, purposely reserved to make up for irregularities of motion in sinking, so as to avoid all danger from shock or contact. To unite the caissons at these joints a very ingenious process has been devised. . . . The riveting of all the metal-work has been done with pneumatic hammers of the American pattern."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Is There an American Type?—The existence of an American type is denied by R. G. Lindsay, of the British Embassy at Washington, in a recent report on alien immigration into the United States, published as a Blue Book by the British Government. Mr. Lindsay, who characterizes the peopling of this country by immigration as "one of the most remarkable movements of population to be met with in history," says on this point:

"It must take many generations before Americans are physiologically differentiated from Europeans as much, for example, as the French are from the Germans. . . . There is no such thing as an American type, and even if in the towns of Europe it is possible to point out a tourist as an American, recognition is effected by mere outward marks, such as the style of dress."

With this opinion *The British Medical Journal* announces decided disagreement, which it sets forth in terms complimentary to the physical development of Americans. Says this paper:

"In illustration we would draw Mr. Lindsay's attention to the photographs of college football and baseball teams in many of the American magazines, which exhibit a very well-marked and, it may be added, a very fine type. What has become of the conventional Uncle Sam, the long, loose-limbed creature of *Punch* cartoons, we know not. The American of to-day presents a firm, square jaw, broad brow, and clear, keen eye, which together usually render the recognition of his nationality a matter of no very great difficulty."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE adoption of the name 'radio-telegraphy,' by the international wireless telegraph conference, will, no doubt, lead to some hybrid term for designating messages transmitted in this way," says *The Electrical Review* (New York, December 15). "The expression 'radio-telegram' is certainly clumsy, and some such term as 'radiograph' will, no doubt, be suggested, altho this is not only etymologically incorrect, but offensive to the ear. Here is a need for a new word and an opportunity for the services of an expert word-maker."

"THE number of fires in American cotton cargoes reported in the past week or two almost reminds one of old times," says *Shipping Illustrated* (New York, December 15), "excepting that the steamers which handle the staple nowadays are generally well able to cope with the combustion, and the damage is mainly to the cotton itself. It was thought that with the improved style of more closely compressed bales, the danger of fire in American cotton had been largely overcome, but so long as carelessness prevails in permitting sparks from tugs or pipes to lodge in the bales, or greasy rags left to generate spontaneous combustion, so long will the causes of fire continue."

"LAKE Michigan is to be extended forty miles inland from Chicago," says *The Railway Age* (Chicago, December 21), "and lake vessels will unload coal, ore, and merchandise at the mills and warehouses of Joliet, when the trustees of the Chicago drainage-canal have carried out their plans for a two-mile extension of the great artificial waterway. These plans include both the establishment of a 40,000-horse-power plant, utilizing the water from the lake, and also the construction of an inland harbor into which vessels may float from the ship canal with its depth of 26 feet and its average width of 200 feet. The project—thus, at a cost of $2,000,000, to secure revenue from the $50,000,000 channel, constructed only as a sewer for the city of Chicago—is entirely feasible, and its accomplishment doubtless will lead to the establishment of many industries along the 40-mile canal, which many believe is to form part of a deep waterway from Lake Michigan to the Gulf. The half-dozen railways which have built up a thriving manufacturing city at Joliet may not rejoice at having lake competition, but they will continue to do business."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PROGRESSIVE HERESY A DELUSION OF MODERN DOUBT.

THE belief in the progressive correction of the Christian church at the hands of heretics is dubbed by Mr. G. K. Chesterton one of the "modern delusions of doubt." This pronouncement occurred in an address delivered in the City Temple, London, by that redoubtable free lance in the field of modern ideas. A report of his words in *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) represents him as "supposing" that "nothing in the world has been more powerful as an attack upon the Christian church than the vague idea people have that all the heretics one after another have eddied age after age to the attack on the Christian church." The general idea is, so Mr. Chesterton declares, "that in the center, after the first ages of Christianity, there was a very corrupt and wicked Christian church, and that age after age very good heretics got up and complained of it, and said, 'You are wrong here.' Then that heretic handed on the torch to the next heretic." Mr. Chesterton's idea is plainly that the heretics have by no means had the monopoly of the right sides in the arguments that have arisen between the church and its heretical critics. He says:

"If I know anything whatever of human history you may take it from me that that idea of the progressive correction of the Christian church is totally false. I do not say that now and again a heretic may not have said something that was very valuable to the Christian church, but I say that it is false that upon the whole the Christian church was wrong and the heretics right as the ages went on. About half of the efforts of the Christian church since it has existed in this world have been directed to restraining religious fanaticism, but we live in an age in which the dangers are all on the side of materialism. In the earlier ages of the Christian church the whole danger was on the other side. People wanted to fast and hurt themselves. Of course, it was a profound psychological and spiritual reaction from the self-indulgence of the pagan world. One of the popes had to issue an edict against martyrdom, because Christians were valuing their physical lives too lightly. The extreme degree of enthusiasm and fanaticism had to be repressed in early Christian times. Christianity stood upon the whole for a resistance to fanaticism."

It is not true, he asserts, that "there has been a steady, definite attack upon Christianity by heretics," neither is it true that "one heretic or one attacker of Christianity would have so understood another from age to age." He continues:

"Professor Huxley would regard the heretic as a particularly objectionable Christian, and the heretic would regard him as an unnecessarily orthodox Catholic. The differences between Tom Paine and Huxley would be infinitely greater than the difference between St. Augustine and, say, myself. In the very act of questioning the main theories of Christianity, Huxley, who was by far the greatest Englishman of the nineteenth century, in respect of really expressing with a fine moral seriousness his own ideas, had already begun to question the main theories upon which all anti-Christianity rests. The Huxley who said there was no such thing as the inspiration of the Old Testament was the same Huxley who said there was no such thing as the political rights of man. If he had said the latter to Tom Paine, the author of 'The Rights of Man' would have retorted, 'Go and boil yourself!'

"I have heard a great many arguments against Christianity. Like all sane people I was an atheist about the age of twelve. Like all thinking people, I got my free-thought over very early. I heard so many arguments against Christianity that they overlapped and answered one another. I think that the main part of the attack on Christianity reposes, first, upon definite historical mistakes; secondly, upon illogical deductions; thirdly, upon misinterpretations of the whole psychology of man. When you have really exhausted all those three things you will find that there is hardly anything left of the attack on Christianity, or rather, that what is left is the reasonable thread of difference which must always lie between the opinion of one man and another, when each believes—as I sincerely trust that every one of us does—that he is right, and the other is wrong."

THE POPE'S POSITION REGARDING TEMPORAL POWER.

THE temporal power is regarded by the present Pontiff not as a thing to be fought for, but rather as a principle to be maintained. In these words *The Ecclesiastical Review* (Philadelphia, January), a Catholic organ for the clergy, without posing as an authorized interpreter of what Pius X. intends, answers an inquirer who asks whether the Pope has "recognized the principle that the papal temporal power is a matter of past history and unnecessary to the government of the church." The Pope, declares this *Review*, has never expressed the wish to reverse the policy or shown that he disapproves of the principles of his predecessors in respect to the independence of the Holy See. His utterances respecting the duties and purpose of his government have, however, emphasized the spiritual nature of his office. In action, likewise, he has refrained from participation other than in the spiritual interests of the faithful. Even in the case of France, says *The Review*, Pius X. has done nothing more than to say to the Government of that country: "Let the religion of your people, over which I am appointed guardian, alone. I can not connive at your interference with the freedom of worship exercised without violation of just individual or corporate rights." We read further:

"To any person, not biased, the attitude of the present Pope toward all temporal concerns is that they are of second interest; that they lie outside the sphere of the church's immediate aim, albeit the pursuit of that aim requires the use of temporal means. The invariable answer, therefore, that has been given—practically—by Pius X. to those who have sought to force upon him questions of a political nature, is: 'Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's.' The most striking instance of this attitude, as lately reported, is the disposition of non-interference on the part of the Holy See in the dispute over the right of giving religious instruction in the Polish language, contrary to the law of the Prussian Government, which sees in the unnecessary use of a foreign idiom under existing political conditions the danger of disloyalty and revolution to the recognized civil authority. The archbishop believed the law demanding that children in school be taught only in the recognized language of the commonwealth to be unjust, and he publicly sanctioned its disregard. Rome was appealed to, and the answer after mature deliberation was that the choice of idiom, where the imparting of religious doctrine was not hindered by the exclusive use of one, as obtains in the case of children who understand both German and Polish, belonged to the political or civil domain in which the church had neither the right nor the wish to interfere.

"As regards his attitude in reference to Italian affairs, or as head of a politically independent Italian Power represented at the courts of foreign nations, Pius X. has left little doubt that he attaches comparatively slight importance to the functions of papal nuncios and delegates as state officials who used to receive their decorations and cardinalitial appointments as a result of the political services actually or presumably rendered to the papal government. Pius X. recognizes apparently no such prerogative as a cardinalitial post, and the late nuncio at Paris was the first to be told that honors which the Pope dispensed directly were intended to be a recognition of personal devotion and merit to the service of the church and not merely traditional rewards for having filled a prominent position. In like manner the Pope, when, after the recent conclave, he forbade any cardinal to be the bearer of a veto in pontifical elections, made it clearly understood that the princes of his household were not to serve as flunkies of a political Power without meeting his censure."

Any one, continues *The Review*, "who would venture to interpret this restriction of pontifical rule to the spiritual domain as authority for proclaiming that Pope Pius X. disapproves the protest of his predecessors against the violent measures of the Piedmontese kings during the last two generations, would meet with no less reproof than if he asserted that the Pontiff wants to restore

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the temporal rule of half-a-century ago, or that he considers the present King a despoiler and guardian of unlawful possessions." *The Review* concludes:

"That was no doubt the meaning of the censure received by the cardinals who last year forgot that they were interpreting a political problem and attempting to give it a premature solution by accepting the invitation of a political representative to the Quirinal. They did not realize that such a solution would be—what Pius X. can not sanction—equivalent at this date to an ill-fitting comment upon the just policy and attitude of his two immediate predecessors."

REINCARNATION AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR SOCIALISM.

SOCIALISM is in the air, but can not equalize the position of all; the unfit and the unsuccessful still remain with us. There is a theory which alone can victoriously cope with the question and realize the blighted ideals of the disappointed. This is reincarnation, says Lady Walburga Paget in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). The doctrine of reincarnation is one of the oldest ideas of Oriental mysticism and teaches that the individual is brought to perfection by successive periods of existence on the earth. Lady Paget observes that human beings may be roughly divided into two classes, the "younger" and the "older" souls: the former, those who have passed through few incarnations, being born to serve; the latter, who have been often reincarnated, to rule. Unfortunately each in this world does not always have the right place accorded to its qualifications. To quote:

"The ever-increasing masses of those who study reincarnation and believe in it know that every soul, when it has to reincarnate, asks for, accepts, or is given the place most adapted to its mental state and future requirements to bring it to perfection. Thus a young soul which has only lately evolved into humanity will generally be placed in a position and surroundings in which its ignorance, its lower instincts, and unbridled passions can not work the harm they would in a high, powerful, and responsible situation. I can not here enter far into these complex and yet so wonderfully rational and clearly defined problems, but all initiates, serious theosophists, and spiritualists, as well as the many who have intuitions amounting to recollection of former lives, know that this is the rule, tho it sometimes happens that young, unformed, and inexperienced souls are placed in positions to which they are absolutely unequal, and that high and noble souls, who have in many lives, through fierce trials, eliminated all bad instincts, appear in the humblest situations among the most squalid surroundings. These latter are souls that have accepted missions, and they work by leveling up, by lifting the young souls that surround them into the clear atmosphere of duty, content, and harmony."

She proceeds to discuss the point that "as we cast our eyes over the higher social sphere we see that there are a great many souls not fit for their positions," and remarks that the consequence of this is not happiness or peace, but misery and ruin. This should teach contentment to those who are taught by Socialism that all men have equal rights to an equal share of the world's best things. Of Socialism she remarks:

"It can not become a state of things, because its basis forever shifts, and it would be the greatest misfortune to mankind if it could become a state, as it would mean a return to the early uncivilized beginnings of mankind. It would mean complete stagnation, a paralysis of private enterprise, the disappearance of private charity, and not only the leveling of fortunes, but also the sweeping away of everything beautiful, high, and noble; a sordid existence and an absolute bar to advance of any kind."

The doctrine of reincarnation, instead of teaching men to expect to obtain a higher lot and greater advantages by means of legislation or violence, tells them that "individual effort" within their own sphere is alone capable, through reincarnation, to raise them to a higher one. Thus she observes:

"When the theory of reincarnation becomes better understood by the great masses, they will see that it is the individual effort alone which advances the soul, so that in another life it can take a higher place. There is no good in pushing on artificially people into positions they are not fit or ready to take, and which they can not fill with dignity to themselves or profit to others, while in some simpler walk of life they might have recognized the necessity of effort, and adversity would have strengthened their character and developed their higher qualities. We see this in people as in nations, and it would be easy to cite many examples when decline and corruption set in because prosperity came too soon, and before the temper and the character of the individual or the nation had been sufficiently steeled and purified by effort and adversity. A high position inadequately filled means a relapse and punishment in future incarnations."

Individual effort in even the lowest walk of life is the sole means of rising in the world in a real sense. It is odd that Lady Paget here simply reiterates the simple precept of the English Church Catechism, "To do my duty in that state of life in which it has pleased God to place me." She thus enlarges on this point:

"Socialism, as it has been preached for some time, has thrown weak minds off their balance. The question is not in what position a man or woman is, but how perfectly they fill it. A milkmaid in wooden pattens and with bare arms, who understands her business and does her duty honestly and conscientiously, is far above a lady who, tho she may be a great one in name, wastes her time in doing nothing. The one will arrive to perfection in her sphere and thus attain a great rise in a future existence, while the other one will relapse into the regions from which she emerged too soon into a life in which she mistook ease for laziness and wealth for luxury."

PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE FRENCH CHURCH TROUBLE.

THE relations between the French Government and the Roman-Catholic Church involve something over a century of more or less troublous history, and some résumé of these relations has been asked for by our readers. A statement adequately and impartially presenting the facts as they appear in both Catholic and Protestant journals is given in *The Cumberland Presbyterian* (Nashville), and we make the following citations from its account. France, it is pointed out, "has always resisted the claims of the popes to temporal power, but, on the other hand, has always been a Roman-Catholic country, nine-tenths of its people being reckoned as adherents of that faith." At the time of the Revolution in 1789 religion was abolished and the church property confiscated. "In 1801, through the famous Concordat, or agreement concluded between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII., Roman Catholicism became the state religion of France." Further:

"According to the terms of the Concordat, all French churches became the property of the Government and, on the other hand, the Government assumed the obligation to maintain the clergy and support the churches, the clergy having the status of French civil servants. It is important to remember also that by this agreement French bishops and even their inferior clergy could be appointed only by the approval of the Government. The Catholic Church was thus completely under state control."

The sentiment against this union of church and state grew throughout the past century, with increasing friction between the two parties. In 1880 an attempt, only partly successful, was made to expel the Jesuits and to control other religious orders and organizations. Since the beginning of the present century the state has gained in power through increasing support of the French masses, and has been able to suppress or bring under control the monastic and teaching orders and has taken practically entire charge of the school system. To quote:

"Little by little the sentiment against the union of church and state grew until, in December, 1905, the Senate finally adopted,

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by a vote of 181 to 102, a bill which provided for separation. The design of the bill, as stated by Premier Rouvier at the time, was to affirm the neutrality of the state in all religious matters and to guarantee liberty of conscience to all religious faiths. The bill gave one year during which the churches could conform to its requirements. During this year, which ended December 11, inventories of all church property were taken by government inspectors, in the midst of much opposition and some rioting, and all was made ready for the transfer of property as provided by the law.

"The essential features of the law are that the state will no longer provide for the expenses of religious services and salaries of the clergy, and that all property shall be transferred to 'associations cultuelles,' or what we would call boards of trustees, which shall manage the property in accordance with certain provisions of the law. All such associations are made answerable to the state for the faithful discharge of the trusts committed to them, and, in short, the purpose seems to have been to put all churches upon somewhat the same basis as is recognized in this country—as voluntary associations, the title to whose property is vested in boards of trustees or corporations created under the civil law. The law provided that if its terms were not complied with by December 11, 1906, the churches should be closed and the property confiscated to the state."

Some months ago the Pope condemned the law in an encyclical, but gave no definite instructions. The effect of his pronouncement was that practically no effort was made to comply with the law; and, to avoid conflict, the Government recently announced that regular services might be continued for another year if the congregations would comply with the law of 1881 which required a declaration of loyalty to the Government and an application to the police for permission to hold services. We quote in conclusion:

"This seemed to open a way out of the impending conflict, but three days before the Separation law was to go into effect the Pope issued instructions that all priests and church wardens should abstain from any declaration or application to the authorities. This order precipitated a crisis. The Pope's encyclical was considered by the Government as indicating that he assumed political leadership and was inciting citizens of France to rebel against the laws of their country. On December 11 Monsignore Montagnini, secretary of the papal nunciature at Paris, who has represented the Vatican at the French capital since the formal severance of diplomatic relations two years ago, was arrested and expelled from France, on the charge that he was inciting rebellion. Thus France and the Vatican are virtually at war and the indications are that the majority of French Catholics do not approve of the Pope's attitude and that the law will be enforced."

The Freeman's Journal (Cath., New York) emphasizes the fact that the church property now seized by the French Government includes not only the churches confiscated during the French Revolution, but $100,000,000 worth of colleges, schools, hospitals, orphanages, homes for the poor, etc., "provided by the zeal and charity of the people" since that time, to which the state can make no shadow of legal claim. It condemns the fact that "between one and two hundred thousand religious, convicted of no crime and without trial," have been "turned out into the highway as so many cattle, with no provision made for a crust of bread, a shelter from the storm, or a night's lodging"; it declares that "no man with half a conscience" could submit to have an atheistic government tell him how and where he should worship, and it adds that the law is so craftily worded that no one who submitted "could possibly avoid one or another of a multitude of acts on account of any one of which confiscation would immediately follow."

The same paper adds:

"During the past twelve months, the government of Terror, in order to be sure of the plunder, has sent its agents to each of the thirty thousand parishes, and these agents have made a complete list of every scrap of property connected with each church. This list includes everything, even to the vestments and chalices used for the holy sacrifice of the mass, and the vessels in which the sacred body of Christ is preserved in the Tabernacle on the altar. All this is now being seized as each bishop and pastor is being put upon the street."

RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF THE GERMAN MINERS.

GERMANY, being the stronghold of Socialism, presents among its masses some interesting modifications of the old religious faiths by the new socialistic doctrines. One of these transformations, we are told, is taking place among the coal-miners, who are in one sense a religious set of men. Max Hirsch, a writer in the *Neue Zeit* (Socialist, Berlin), shows how the coal-miners are gradually becoming estranged from the church because they think the clergy stand on the side of capital and have had much to do with their present condition of want and misery. What they require of religious teachers is the application of Christian precepts for the purpose of elevating and relieving the lot of the underpaid and badly protected workers in the coal shaft. He writes as follows:

"No one can be more convinced of the fatal influence of the church and its representatives, whether long-haired or tonsured, on society than those who daily see before their eyes living successors to the Lazarus and Dives of the Gospel. The whole material and intellectual misery of the miners in the remote district of the Saar and in Upper Silesia is from the very first to be traced to the work of the clergy. Even where the degeneracy of the working class is not so much on the surface, yes, in every mining district, the clergy have allied themselves with the capitalistic powers hostile to labor by using every expedient to degrade labor. These powers depend for their safety upon the fears of the laboring class that agitation may only increase their burdens. No, they are well aware that the mining population is not yet sufficiently intelligent to make any distinction between the village church and the religious sentiment which is so strongly rooted in the very depths of their heart."

He proceeds to declare that the religious spirit of the mining population is really the inheritance of their calling. "The typical representatives of this spirit are not those who during the last ten years have floated in to join the mining proletariat, but the older inhabitants, who have grown up in the patriarchal traditions of a hundred years, which they feel intensified every time their daily task calls them to descend into the subterranean shaft." The new elements in the mining population came from quarters where Socialism had taught men their natural rights. Their religious feelings could only be aroused when they saw the men who called themselves religious teachers uniting their efforts in promoting the projects of the Social Democrats. This was soon perceived by some of the clergy, as he states in the following words:

"Bishop Ketteler and others soon took advantage of this fact. They began to understand that the workingman is most easily won over when his teachers show themselves first of all alive to his claim for industrial and material advancement, and then proceed to deal with his needs from a religious point of view. Later the miners had their eyes opened to the fact that the friendship of Ketteler and his followers for labor was only of a certain kind; and certain others with barefaced cynicism let it be known that they were only trying to harness the laboring class to the car of the Center. In any case it was a religious feeling that bound together the members of the labor organizations, and between the members of such associations in the present day, whether they belong to the 'old' Miners' Confederation or the Christian Labor Club of the Center, there is scarcely any distinction in aim and purpose, and it is a matter of no importance whether a miner registers himself as belonging to a 'Christian,' or to a 'Social-Democrat' organization."

The religious spirit, however, which formerly floated "like a red flag over every movement, whether it was the rallying or the founding of an organization" is gradually being considered to have outlived its usefulness. Mr. Hirsch concludes:

"In all recent labor movements the masses without exception

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have agreed to exchange religious aspirations for a keen desire for the improvement of wage and other conditions, and thus have rejected the interference of Christian leaders. Improvement in these matters is their first aim, and, in fact, great reforms have already been instituted in mining operations. The miner has now more time for intellectual education. His life is more effectually protected from the thousand accidents by which he is hourly threatened, and the safer his life is made by mechanical appliances so the more independent he feels it to be of supernatural protection.

"Yet after all, the religious sentiment of the miners is of very little importance as far as regards the agitation which is now going on for the realization of the Socialist party-program. Whatever be the religious aspects of the situation, this agitation must be kept up without the slightest abatement of energy. We may leave to the decision of each individual among the masses such questions as the desertion of the village church, so long as it is plainly understood that the church of the Center aims at the political domination of the priesthood and the consequent strangling of the people's political life. All that is at present necessary is to cling to the party program in the coming struggle."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROTESTS FROM INDIA AGAINST THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

PROTEST against the higher criticism comes in an authorized statement from the conference of the Church Missionary Society in Bengal. The protest is actuated by fears of the effect of higher criticism upon the growth of Christianity in India. It specifies "the tendency to reconstruct" the story of Holy Scripture on an entirely new basis, removing the emphasis from the belief in "direct revelations from God himself" to the "gradual internal development of a religious sense in the human heart." In the second place it mentions the "tendency to throw discredit on the moral tone and historical accuracy of the Bible." This statement, which appears in *The Bible Student and Teacher* (New York, January), continues:

"We feel especially bound to oppose them in this country at the present time. The Indian church is still in the early part of its growth, and is very liable to suffer from the disturbing influence of strange doctrines; and there is evidence that the higher-critical movement has already begun to trouble the minds of Indian Christians. Among non-Christians also the advance of the kingdom of Christ is likely to receive a serious check, if a suggestion comes with any authority from Christian sources that our sacred records are not true."

The document proceeds to suggest certain principles which should be carefully guarded in any critical study of Holy Writ, and which can not be violated without danger to the Christian faith. These principles are stated and elucidated as follows:

"All teaching of our Lord about the Old-Testament Scriptures must be accepted as true and free from error. . . . . .

"The attitude of the Scriptures on all moral questions must be regarded as the expression of the Divine Will. . . . . .

"This statement excludes the possibility that any writer of Scripture employed fraud, or was animated by a wrong motive in the delivery of his message. Whatever may have been the sins of the messengers of God in other parts of their lives, in the act of declaring their message they were his representatives, acting under his guidance, and in that matter their conduct was free from sin. Those portions of Scripture which claim to be a narrative of actual events must be accepted as a trustworthy historical record. . . . . .

"We urge that these are principles which no Christian can give up without calling in question the very foundation of his faith, and that they should be firmly maintained as a safeguard against the harmful influence of the tendencies above mentioned. We do not fear lest the honor of the Scriptures may permanently suffer by this movement; we are quite ready to believe that they will in the end maintain their hold on the human heart in spite of all attacks and criticism. But we do fear that much harm may be done even by the temporary prevalence of a serious error."

NEEDED UNION OF NEW EVANGELISM AND NEW THEOLOGY.

THE new evangelists are criticized for adhering too exclusively to the old theology, and the believers in the new theology are blamed for lacking all evangelistic fervor. This condition of divorce between the two most powerful agencies of the church was emphasized during the recent revival services held in Boston by Gipsy Smith when Professor Peabody, of Harvard, exprest his conviction that there is need of a renewed emphasis upon theology. Without implying disparagement it was pointed out that Gipsy Smith and most other missioners are strong believers in the theological doctrines known as evangelical. "They preach the old gospel with masterful tact and wisdom." Professor Peabody, on the other hand, pleaded for "a view of the world of God in harmony with the new truth which modern research and study has brought to light." The Rev. H. W. Kimball, pastor of the Union Congregational Church, South Weymouth, Mass., supports the position of Professor Peabody that men who come under the sway of evangelical preaching should be given a reasonable view of the world and its relation to man. He declares that "theology, new or old, has nothing to do with the power of these men to reach others"; that the "power is the result of temperament, of sincerity of purpose, and especially of training and adaptability for that special kind of service." He adds, in *The Universalist Leader* (Boston):

"But alongside of this evangelistic work lies the necessity that men be given a reasonable view of the world and its relation to God, and in this service the more use we make of the latest truths that humanity has discovered, the more real and the more convincing will our view seem to the intelligent and thinking man. We err when we think that we can come to anything final in our thought. In the realm of the eternal and the infinite questions, we must ever be doing the work over again. As Goethe said, speaking of the problems of human thought:

> 'Tis only when we daily strive to conquer them anew
> That we win life and freedom for ourselves.'

"Out of this necessity has arisen the new theology and the present-day interpretations of life. Now the great trouble is that to-day this new theology and the higher criticism is simply a state of mentality, and however high such a state may be, it can never, in itself, be efficient in the wooing and winning of baffled men. Many men have been wondering so much upon the intellectual problems that they have failed to fit themselves for this other service of practical redemption. The churches of America have ministers most effective in the saving of men, whose theology brings a shock akin to horror to thoughtful men. But the churches also have many ministers speaking with intellectual vision, but who are as inefficient as babes in the art of wooing men to the Christ-life."

In commenting upon the above, *The Universalist Leader* says editorially:

"We recognize the truth of Professor Peabody's contention that 'there is need of renewed emphasis upon theology.' It is felt by some that there can be no enduring emotional power which is not primarily based on an intellectual conviction and certainty. Stable and persistent action can be insured on no other ground, and it will be recalled how Gipsy Smith stayed and buttressed his vision with hard and solid facts, which were essentially theological. He may have secured these facts through some other than intellectual processes, but he had the facts.

"But what of it all? Simply this, that in the evangelist who is successful in the art of winning the multitude, there is a unique '*power*.' It matters not how or where he gets it, whether that power grew out of temperament, adaptability, and special training, or is wrought out through scholarship, he has the power to win people primarily away from sin to righteousness. . . . . .

"The trouble is, ministers of the Gospel do not take their mission seriously enough. When one does and feels he has something which will do men good, feels so strongly he *must* preach, he becomes an evangelist whether his name is 'Gipsy Smith' or 'Professor Peabody, of Harvard College.' They are wide apart, but their primary motives are the same and their ultimate objects one."

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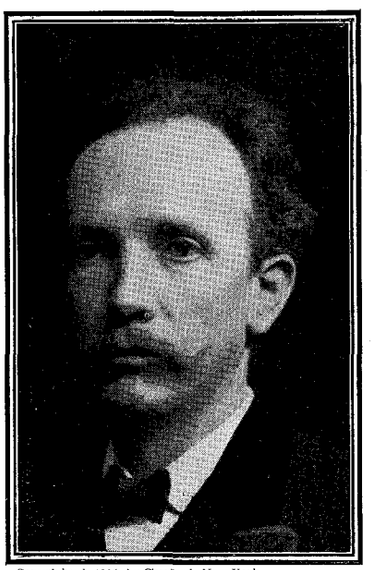
LETTERS AND ART.

STRAUSS'S "SALOME," A MUSICAL ORGY.

THE "Salome" of Oscar Wilde and Richard Strauss is expected to be the operatic sensation of the present season. Its performance is fixt for the end of January at the Metropolitan Opera House, with Olive Fremstad in the title-rôle. This musical work, which a year ago created a sensation in Germany (considered in these pages January 27, 1906), is looked upon as the culmination of the composer's genius. "Intensity of life is the predominating characteristic of the opera," says E. de Penaloza-Oristan in *Town and Country* (New York). The composer's musical ideas, continues this writer, are uttered "with prodigious strength, animation, and audacity." The opera, which is the musical setting of the one-act play by Oscar Wilde, presents a single scene, a terrace in the citadel of *Herod*, tetrarch of Judea. In the center of the stage at the rear is a pit in which *Iokanaan* (John the Forerunner) is confined. In this way *Herod* protects him from the Jews who clamor for his death. When *Iokanaan* is brought forth, *Salome* falls madly in love with him, and upon being spurned begs of *Herod* that *Iokanaan's* head be given her. When *Salome* kisses the mouth of *Iokanaan*, *Herod* in horror orders her killed, and the soldiers crush her under their shields. Such, in brief, is the story whose passional content requires two hours in its exploitation. Of the music in which the story is set forth this critic writes:



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RICHARD STRAUSS,

Whose music to "Salome" transposes the drama "from mere diseased sensualism almost into the ideal."

OSCAR WILDE,

Whose drama, "Salome," written originally in French for Sara Bernhardt, now forms the libretto of Strauss's opera.

"The expression is always the most energetic, the most ardent, that can be imagined; at times it is almost excessive. It is a fever of passion and desire in which one feels the quickened throbbing of the arteries, where one guesses the tension of the whole being. This energy, at once so violent and subtile, is marvelously supple. It is a mixture of might and extreme languor, as when the anathema of the prophet alternate with *Salome's* lascivious supplications; of the comic and the tragic, as in the speeches and love-making of *Herod*, in which Mr. Strauss shows us once more his great powers of irony and burlesque, followed by the music that expresses the consternation of the witnesses of *Iokanaan's* death, and, above all, by the mournful, terrible, and magnificent monolog of *Salome* when she holds that head, so loved and hated, in her arms; that slow lament, murmured with many pauses, pregnant with sensuality, despair, and death. Nothing obscure or heavy in the whole work; every part of it being clear, strong, full of life.

"This music, so intense, so impressive, is never touching, however, except perhaps in *Salome's* lament. Emotion and sensitiveness are lacking; it is all intellectual, but of an intellectuality so absorbing, so noble, so despotic, that it dominates by its magnificence of power. The work Mr. Strauss chose to set to music is devoid of all emotion of the heart, and in this it accords with the temperament of the composer. It is also filled with a pretty low class of literary sensuality; a weak composer, a modern Italian, would have fallen deep in the mire. Mr. Strauss's imperious intellect saves him from this. His music is higher than the libretto, more noble, more pure; it is clear, true, clean. It does not pander to the weakness and pettiness of the 'poem'; it lifts it to a higher plane of thought; it transposes it from mere diseased sensualism almost into the ideal."

Musicians are chiefly interested in the widely various effects which Strauss is said to secure by the employment of nearly all the available instruments of the most modern orchestra. The customary equipment of an orchestra is augmented, we are told, with "three flutes and a piccolo, the normal two oboes and English horn, the newly invented heckelphone (a barytone oboe with a compass an octave lower than the oboe), two pairs of clarinets, besides the higher E-*sharp* clarinet and the bass clarinet, three bassoons and a double bassoon, six horns, four trumpets, four trombones, and a bass tuba. It also demands many instruments of percussion, two harps, a celesta, that aerial instrument, beloved of Tschaikovsky, a favorite with modern Russians, . . . while an organ and a harmonium are added behind the scenes."

A perusal of the orchestral score, says Edward Burlingame Hill in *The Musician* (January), "arouses admiration, not only for the ingenious flexibility with which the motives are handled, but for the adroit characterization of scenes of poignant moments by the suggestive combination of representative themes." He continues, by way of illustration:

"Thus, when *Narraboth* kills himself, his motive comes tumbling down in the wood-wind and violins, while a distorted fragment of *Salome's* theme in the trumpets indicates the cause of his death. Later, *Herod* stumbles over his body without recognizing him; as the truth dawns, *Narraboth's* motive is heard, followed by the phrase that denotes his unfortunate passion for *Salome*. Farther on, when *Herodias* accuses *Herod* of fearing the prophet *Iokanaan*, he says roughly, 'I fear no one,' but a fragment of the *Salome* motive betrays his equivocation. When *Herod* declares that he hears a wind blowing 'like the beating of wings,' the prophecy motive is heard in the background on the horns and trombones, in addition to the realistic imitation of the wind in strings and wood-wind, thus reminding the listener of *Iokanaan's* foreboding earlier in the drama, 'I hear in the palace the beating of the wings of the angel of death.' In the scene where *Salome* gazes at the severed head of *Iokanaan*, the 'celli, horns, and trombones divide between them a figure suggestive of *Salome's* theme while the motives of *Narraboth* and of *Death* show the current of herr etrospective thoughts. These examples might be continued indefinitely to establish the subtlety of dramatic suggestiveness of much seemingly purposeless complexity in the orchestral structure."

In estimating the position of "Salome" in the development of musical art, Mr. Hill remarks:

"In 'Salome,' Strauss has surpassed even his own unique achievements in this respect, and its pages are filled with ingenious, expressive, and intensely dramatic examples of orchestral eloquence. 'Salome' is an audacious and radical score, constructed with enormous technical science, possessing great dramatic vividnesss, and palpably extending the limits of musical expression. In this work the various scenes and passions of the drama are characterized with vital and forceful descriptive strokes."

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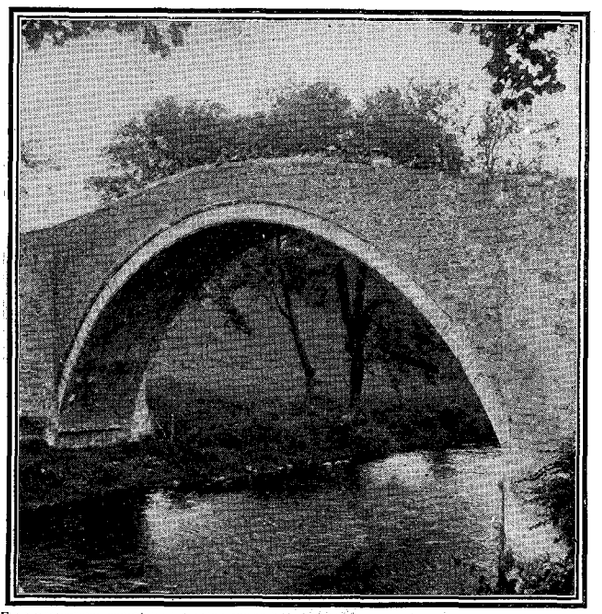
TO SAVE THE BRIG OF AYR FROM THE RAPACIOUS AMERICAN.

THE bogy of the American millionaire seems to be the most potent of incentives to foreign patriotic emotions. He is now invoked to move the niggardly Scot to save the "Auld Brig of Ayr." The wizard who calls forth this spirit from "the vasty deep" of American dollars is none other than Lord Rosebery, who is reported to have "made a passionate appeal to Scotland" to preserve the old bridge for the sake of its association with the name of the poet Burns. We quote from the Manchester *Guardian* an account of Lord Rosebery's speech which shows that humorous orator casting an eye of apprehension in the direction of the land whence comes the "snapper-up of unconsidered trifles" like Ascoli copes, Chigi Madonnas, and now, it appears, old bridges where erstwhile Tam O'Shanters escaped the witches with only the sacrifice of a horse's tail. We read:



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AULD BRIG OF AYR,

Which Lord Rosebery beseeches the Scots to save from the possible fate of being brought over and set up in some Chicago millionaire's back yard.

"Lord Rosebery said he had come to Glasgow in many different characters, but he never before came in the character of what the poet whom they were thinking of that day would have called 'a jolly beggar.' He was a jolly beggar that day, at least as jolly as he could be under the circumstances, because the avocation of a beggar was not very congenial to him, from want of practise. He had begged in Edinburgh; he appealed to the old 'Chuckie Reekie,' as Burns called Edinburgh, and he hoped the old 'chuckie' was going to lay some eggs. If she were slothful the Cock of the West would be down, and would rival, and more than rival, all her efforts. It was no secret that what he was asking from them that day was a certain sum of money, to be got within a very limited time, to save what was not merely the subject of one of Burns's famous poems, but was also an object of national and antiquarian interest.

"He regarded it as absolutely necessary to save the Auld Brig. Otherwise, supposing they failed to find the money, they might have the Auld Brig purchased by some great American multi-millionaire, who would have all the stones numbered and have them again built together in his back yard at Chicago. If they did not save the Auld Brig—if he could embark on such a hypothesis as that—he would wish that that should be its fate. That act, in the New World, would be an eternal reproach to Old Scotland. The real feeling he had at heart in this matter was to avert that stain from Scotland and from the Scottish escutcheon, which he thought would be absolutely indelible. They had not many monuments in Scotland. Their principal stone monument was the Coronation Chair in England—the Stone of Destiny, but after all the Stone of Destiny was only a stone. It was associated, no doubt, with many tragic and interesting traditions, but he was not sure that in itself it was so interesting as this Auld Brig of Ayr."

Lord Rosebery reminded the Scots that they were open to the charge of cant, a thing Burns hated, when they honored and revered his memory and could not raise $50,000 to preserve its most cherished associations. He repeated a couplet he had made on the train coming to Glasgow:

"O'er Burns wept Scotland with an annual pang,
But would not save the sacred stones he sang."

WHY THE AUTOBIOGRAPHER SHOULD NOT BARE HIS SOUL.

THE avowed determination of some autobiographers to parade before the public the features of their lives that most men would keep silent about, leads Mr. W. A. Gill to express a wish that they would restrain their frankness. He speaks of this uncovering of subjects usually allowed to remain in the shadow, as a portrayal of "the nude" in autobiography. He cites the exprest intention of "a certain great author" to "reject the usual concealments and pretenses of autobiographers, and tell the whole naked truth about himself." The danger of such intimate disclosures in autobiography, says Mr. Gill, in *The Atlantic Monthly* (January), is that natural tendency it has of "thumping" both the reader's and the author's mind. Rousseau is cited as being moved to include considerable rather frank material in his "Confessions" in order to give a complete revelation of himself. Completeness, the writer argues, is humanly impossible to any autobiographer, and such revelations, instead of adding "the completing element," as Rousseau believed, only destroy the proportion of the "selected" elements. To quote:

"If the selection is to be representative of the whole from which it is taken, it is evident that it must repeat among its elements the *proportions* existing in the whole. How else can the autobiographer by means of a few specimens give a faithful idea of 'all the completeness of his nature'? Now, the nude has a peculiar and perhaps incalculable faculty of destroying proportion. Because it is usually concealed, it leaps forward very boldly when for once it is let out. It 'thumps,' as painters say of a too glaring light. Even when it is not intrinsically shocking, the revelation of it is shocking. Few readers distinguish one shock from the other, and when the two are conjoined, the effect may be stunning.

"An autobiographer is not well-placed for studying the proportions of his subject. How can he stand back from himself to get the necessary general view? The artist who paints his own likeness has an objective model in a mirror. But where is the autobiographer's mirror? Yet, if he does not reproduce the proportions of the whole, his selection must be false. Let him bring the nude in, with its innate protrusiveness, and the difficulty will be immeasurably increased."

Neither Rousseau himself nor some of his later biographers, among whom the writer names Mr. John Morley, have apparently looked at the "Confessions" "as a work of art involving certain laws of proportion and perspective, any violation of which must necessarily result in some distorted effects." The "entanglements" which Mr. Morley and other writers see in Rousseau's character, thinks this essayist, result, not so much from "the confusion belonging to the character itself, as to the presentation of it." The inculpatory parts of the "Confessions" bulk large in our general idea; but they fall within the first twenty-five of the sixty years covered by the autobiography. There is created a sort of "optical delusion"—a falsity of suggestion. We read further:

"For it is to be observed that the nude does not only 'thump' the reader's mind—it thumps the author's as well. In disclosing it he will be self-conscious, and the higher his character is, the baser such flaws will seem to him, and the blacker he will paint them. So that, in this instance, the better a man is, the worse he will appear. Compare St. Augustine's 'Confessions' with Casanova's 'Mémoires.' What is a mote to the latter is a mountain to

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the saint. These are extreme cases, and we may be ready to discount the self-accusations of a St. Augustine. But let the haloless beware of too humble a candor! Even the few who perceive your exaggerations may refrain from pointing them out to the vulgar through fear of condoning evil or of being suspected of like infirmities themselves. Such has been Rousseau's fate. He continually exaggerates against himself, but very few critics allow for this. Lord Brougham admits the general tendency in a paltry and dubious instance: Rousseau says he never had a thorough knowledge of Latin; whereas, cries Lord Brougham, he made an excellent translation of Tacitus's 'Histories'! The inference is very disputable. But when it comes to moral shortcomings, Lord Brougham forgets his general admission that Rousseau magnifies his defects as much as his qualities. Worse than that, when Rousseau himself tries, as he sometimes does, to modify his own exaggerations, Lord Brougham sternly rules the modifications out. And in this attitude he is probably typical of nine readers out of ten. Confess a crime, and you will be believed. Palliate your share in it, and your plea, tho true, will be rejected. Thereby again the nude is likely to mislead."

IMAGINATION BETTER THAN OBSERVATION FOR THE NOVELIST.

THE "fidelity to bare fact," otherwise termed the "local color," of a novel, is one of the ideals of the realist creed which the London *Spectator* hopes has become an exploded superstition. Instead of granting that such accuracy has any value for art, it believes that, if carried to extremes, it is a positive blemish. "Even when landscape is of the essence of drama," it declares, "accuracy, involving personal knowledge, is not indispensable, provided the proper kind of imagination be in the writer." We read further:

"The extreme view of 'local color' is akin to that old heresy in politics which has been called 'statesmanship by globe-trotting'—the belief that no man is entitled to speak with authority about, or to administer, a far country unless he has visited it. The answer is that statesmanship is the wise use of data provided for it, and not the hunting for the data themselves. A statesman who visits many countries in a hurry will often be far less fitted to form an opinion on their problems than the man who remains at home and soberly studies the reports of experts. So, too, with the novelist. If he has any power of imagination, he will often be far better able to construct his picture at second hand from books than if he had visited the place for a day or two and seen only one aspect of it. A man who lays his scene in an African forest will do better to study volumes of travel written by men who have spent years in its recesses than to pay a hurried visit to the Gold Coast and return with a confused impression of heat and moisture. The statesman and the author are exact parallels. In both cases long residence in and a serious study of any locality are of the highest value, but in both cases also it is wiser to use the results of others than to attempt to cram what should be the work of years into a day or two. The history of literature is full of cases in point. The author of 'John Inglesant' never visited Italy, but it would be hard to better the impressionist power of his Italian descriptions. Trollope has written the best novels of life in a cathedral city, tho he declared that he had never stayed in and scarcely ever visited one before he wrote 'The Warden.' Sir Walter Scott, if we are not mistaken, wrote 'Anne of Geierstein,' with its admirable descriptions of Swiss scenery, before he had seen the Alps. A dozen other instances rush to the memory to show that the lack of personal knowledge may be no handicap in describing a country, while a hasty and perfunctory acquaintance may be a very real one. In the one case there is the best second-hand evidence to work on; in the other there is only a very indifferent first-hand knowledge."

THE NEW ART OF THE JEWS.

THE Jews, long regarded as a people dedicated to thought, to the exclusion of art, says a member of their race, have at length come to declare their national aspirations in art also. Zionism, we are told, must be accepted as a term embracing not only a political movement, but a literature, a drama, and an art. Among the artists produced by this movement attention is called to Ephraim Mose Lilien, whose work, illustrative of traits and ideals of the ancient people, is the subject of a volume by M. S. Levussove, entitled "The New Art of an Ancient People. The Work of Ephraim Mose Lilien." Lilien, according to this writer, was born in Galicia in 1874 and "learnt by bitter personal experience the indignities to which his race is, in European lands, so often subjected." He worked as a sign-painter until he was able to study at the Cracow Academy of Fine Arts, from whence he journeyed to Munich. Here, "without experience, without instruction, guided only by an instinctive appreciation of the beautiful, and by his characteristic tastes and ideals, slowly and laboriously, began the development of his artistic nature." At present he is in Berlin, "recognized and admired," says Mr. Levussove, "as a man who turned art into a new channel, who delivered a national

EPHRAIM MOSE LILIEN,
Whose pictures are described as "the art of living Judaism."

"ISAIAH."
By Ephraim Mose Lilien.
Showing Lilien's mastery of the technic of composition and the Hebraic nature and inspiration of his style.

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message by means of form." The distinctive qualities of his work, as given by the writer, are:

"Technically, a studied subordination of the minor elements to bring out the main idea of the picture; an effective employment of large masses in composition, and of delicate, rhythmic living lines in the working out of details. And in content, a profound pathos, a pathos born of his Judaism, and a tremendous power of appealing directly to the imagination in expressing national suffering and national hopes."

The renascence of the Jewish spirit, typified by Lilien, is not the resurgence of the Talmudic spirit, explains Mr. Levussove, but the wedding of the Hellenic with the Hebraic, "the ancient prophetic soul . . . incorporated in the beautiful." He adds:

"Lilien is a Jew and an artist. Not a Jew in name only, to whom religion is but a faint memory, but one whose heart throbs in unison with the heart-beats of his people; his longings are their longings, his sorrows their sorrows, his joys their joys. Small wonder that his art is the art of living Judaism; an art in which a living people hope and love, work, wander, and weep. . . . . .

"Strange (is it not?) that a nation which had not before exprest itself graphically should, after ages of silence, readily manifest its national feelings in art. Through centuries of wandering and homelessness, through constant contemplation of the vision of God, the Jewish sight had become so confined and preoccupied, and the art-sense behind it had become so disused, that the nations believed the Jews incapable of art, believed them capable only of thought."

"Isaiah," the picture here chosen to illustrate the quality and character of Lilien's work, is thus described:

"'Isaiah,' likewise, is a powerful composition. To the left is the noble figure of the prophet lost in profound meditation, pausing in a thorny path through which he has walked. In the middle distance may be seen a group of young people dancing joyously in the light. Far behind them are the houses and roofs of Jerusalem over which broods a threatening storm. Wrapt in thought, the prophet watches those dancing figures through the burning incense of the central altar. The exalted figure of Isaiah, the wind-driven trees amidst which he stands, presaging the approaching storm, the deepening clouds brooding over the entire scene, the pleasure-loving crowd all heedless or unconscious of the impending danger, not only show Lilien's mastery of the technic of composition, but they express the Hebraic nature, the gloom, and inspiration of his style."

A NEW INTERPRETATION OF NIETZSCHEISM.

NIETZSCHEISM, which was timidly tried on the European stage a few years ago and afterward abandoned, seems now to be having something of a revival. D'Annunzio, it is reported, has as the hero of his latest play, "Greater than Love," a typical follower of the German philosopher who promulgated the doctrine of the "Superman." Russian playwrights are freely using the ideas of this German; and finally Paul Adam, the vigorous, astonishingly productive, and independent French novelist, dramatist, and critic, has written a play called "Monettes" (The Gulls), in which the conflict between the old and new morality, the gospel of love and pity, and the gospel of "reasoned cruelty" and egoism, of the "over-man's" contempt for weakness and suffering, is vividly illustrated. It is evident from the comment of the Paris press that of all the new plays of the present Parisian season, "Monettes" has excited the most interest and discussion. The Nietzscheites complain that their master has been misrepresented, while many "conservative" critics think the hero is a good representative of Nietzscheism. The author protests that his hero is not as bad as he is thought to be by the anti-Nietzscheites, and endeavors to prove that the hero's doctrines and actions are exactly what they should be from the "over-man's" point of view.

But aside from the philosophy and the moral of "Monettes," the plot is admitted to possess intrinsic interest, and the work has been presented with success at the Comédie Française, the national home of dramatic art. The story is as follows:

Jean Kervil, a naval physician, is occupying an old family manor in a village on the coast of Brittany. He is married, and his wife, *Yvonne*, is fond, charming, and full of self-sacrificing devotion. But the life of the couple is a hard one. *Kervil* has a miserably small salary, scarcely makes both ends meet, and is obliged to mortgage the old home. During the summer season the physician takes in guests or lodgers, and we find, when the action begins, a young and beautiful cousin, *Adrienne Darnot*, a widow, in the house, in the capacity of a summer boarder.

The physician, a noble and loyal man, is unconsciously falling under the seductive influence of the young widow, and does not perceive the danger of the intimate and affectionate relations that are gradually established between them. *Adrienne*, too, who admires the physician, can not resist the feeling of warmer regard which he inspires in her. This mutual affection, ripening into love, is not avowed by either, and would remain so but for the advent of a new guest, a personage of a strange, ultra-modern type, and but for a peculiar circumstance.

The circumstance is this: *Kervil* is really a genius, a great inventor, whose dream for years has been to find a serum for typhoid. He is on the point of making the discovery; but his poverty and his grinding daily routine prevent him from carrying out the necessary and expensive experiments. His health, too, has been undermined by toil and self-denial, and he can not even continue his researches and his writings on the subject.

The stranger who appears on the scene, the central character, is *Chambalot*, an over-man, an egoist, a "struggle-for-lifer," a glorifier of force, of will, of instinct, and of human passion. *Chambalot* is an agent of a pharmaceutical firm, and he had read *Kervil's* scientific papers and been impress with the obscure physician's originality and talent. He comes to the village ostensibly to do some shooting and spend a vacation, but really to investigate the affairs of *Kervil*.

Being penetrating, direct, brutal, and pitiless, he soon grasps the whole situation. He decides to "emancipate" the unfortunate physician, to give him the means of pursuing his studies and experiments. How can this be done? He will make an ally of the lovely widow, *Adrienne*. He wins her confidence, and that of *Kervil* as well. He hits upon a "simple" solution. *Adrienne* is rich, and she loves *Kervil*. He is poor and his life threatens to be a failure. Why should he not divorce his wife, marry the widow, and acquire the means of happiness, fame, great usefulness to his fellow men?

Adrienne and *Kervil* are persuaded that this is the right course. It remains to persuade the poor, devoted wife, *Yvonne*. The proposal is gently made to her, and she is shocked and horrified by it. Her whole happiness is involved, and her religious convictions are opposed to divorce. *Chambalot* argues with her, uses all his eloquence to persuade her that she is bound to make the great sacrifice, not only for the sake of her husband, but for that of humanity. What is one life beside the lives of millions whom her husband's serum would save?

She finally consents. She will efface herself, accept a divorce, die if necessary. But at this point *Kervil* recovers his higher reasons, his better feelings. No, he can not accept the sacrifice. And he rejects the "way out"—and, wonderfully enough, his decision gives him new strength, new faith in himself. He will find true happiness in *Yvonne's* love and in truth, sympathy, duty.

The critic of the *Figaro* (Paris) regards the *dénouement* as rather illogical, but Paul Adam, in a reply to adverse comments, says that, given the hereditary feelings, the education, and the whole moral atmosphere of his characters, no other solution is admissible. The over-man, who preaches the sacrifice of the weak, must suffer defeat, because pity and love have their own logic. Christian morality, he says, produces its own over-men, the heroes of altruism and compassion and nobility. Strength is not necessarily brutal; it may be kind and gentle and merciful. The conquests of morality are also due to strength, to superiority, and it is absurd to assert that the religion of love and humanity is a religion of slaves, as Nietzsche does. This, says Adam, is his personal conviction, but in his symbolical play he tries to be true to life itself, and in life the Nietzsche gospel can not prevail among men and women of sound instincts and true worth.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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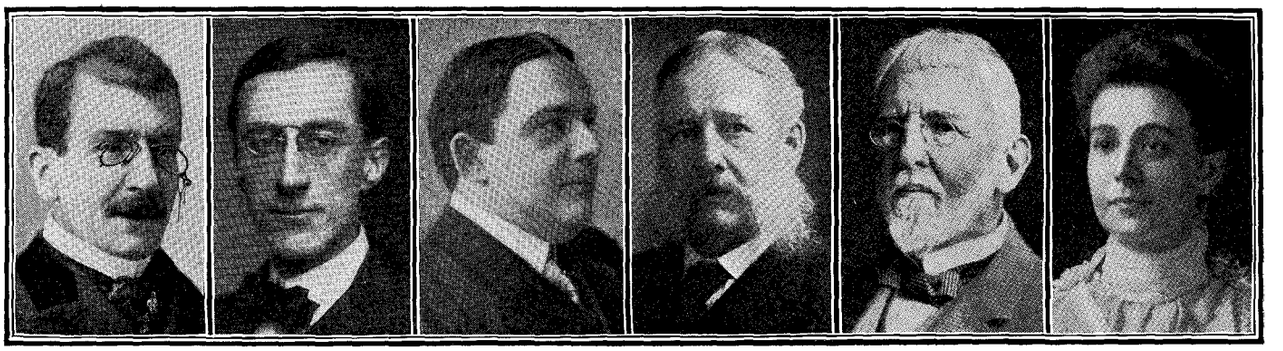

FERDINAND BRUNETIÈRE. HAROLD MACGRATH. WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER. RUSSELL STURGIS. MARY IMLAY TAYLOR.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.

Austin, Mary. The Flock. Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith. 8vo, pp. 266. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

This is an idyl of the shepherd's life in California told in the style that characterizes Mrs. Austin's "Isidro" and "The Land of Little Rain." The author has spent several years among the Californian herders and their flocks, and has studied at close range a phase of life which tho full of romantic incident is hardly known at all to the outside world. The story opens at the period when the early Spaniards drove their flocks up from Velicata, and when Daniel Boone was making his explorations in the unknown West. Every phase of sheep-herding, with the exciting incidents that attend the shepherd's life, is described. The herders are Frenchmen, Spaniards, Basques, and Americans, and, as might be expected, there is considerable rivalry among them for the possession of the choice pastures. The narrative is picturesque and full of color, and the pictures and sketches really illustrate the text.

Baldwin, James Mark. Mental Development. With seventeen figures and ten tables. 16mo, pp. xviii–477; 473. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.25 net.

Bayley, Frank T. "Little Ten-Minutes," or A Pastor's Talks with His Children. Frontispiece portrait. 12mo, pp. 189. Denver: The Carson-Harper Co.

Benson, E. F. Paul. 12mo, pp. 363. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

Some dozen years ago when his "Dodo" appeared it was realized that a writer of more than ordinary ability had entered the field. In the years that lie between that relatively crude effort and the work under notice there is evident an improvement both in literary style and conception of plot. The individuality and distinction of phrase are maintained, but the obtrusive "smartness" which marred the first novel has been carefully eliminated.

"Paul" is a modern love-story, the scenes of which are laid in Italy and England. The principal characters, Paul and Norah, are healthy, normal, English types, who from the first are attracted to each other and in the natural course of events should have married and been happy ever after. A very different destiny, however, has been ordered for them. Their Eden has an intruder in the person of Theodore Beckwith, one of the strangest and most sinister characters that ever issued from the brain of a novelist. Puny, anemic, irritable, and a victim of insomnia, he presents a sufficiently striking contrast with the handsome young athlete who is the hero of the drama. Tho the novel ends happily and the true lovers come by their own the reader can hardly forgive the author for the untimely death of the best-drawn character in the book.

Bottome, Margaret. The King's Daughters' Year Book. 12mo, pp. 290. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co. $1.25.

Brunetiere, Ferdinand. Honoré de Balzac. French Men of Letters, edited by Alexander Jessup. Frontispiece portrait. 12mo, pp. 316. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

Campbell, Donald Francis, Ph.D. A Short Course on Differential Equations. 12mo, pp. viii–96. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Clarke, J. Erskine, M.A. Chatterbox. Square 8vo, pp. 412. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.25.

Coupin, H., and **Lea,** John. The Romance of Animal Arts and Crafts. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 355. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

Cromarsh, H. Ripley. The Secret of the Moor Cottage. 12mo, pp. 285. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

Derr, Louis. Photography. For Students of Physics and Chemistry. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii–247. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.40.

Downey, David G. Richard Watson Gilder, Edwin Markham, Edward Rowland Sill. [Modern Poets and Christian Teaching Series.] Three portraits. 12mo, pp. 183. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1 net.

Dunham, Curtis. The Golden Goblin; or, The Flying Dutchman, Junior. A pleasant fantasy for children based on the most fascinating of all undying legends. Told in prose and verse. Pictures by George F. Kerr. Square 8vo, pp. 190. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.25.

Elliot, G. F. Scott. The Romance of Plant Life. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 380. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

Fenn, G. Manville. Tention. With eight illustrations by C. M. Sheldon. 12mo, pp. viii.–411. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

Finnemore, John. Jack Hayden's Quest. Illustrations in color from drawings by J. Jellicoe. 12mo, pp. 351. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Gate of Death, The. A Diary. 12mo, pp. vi–267. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

Gordon, S. D. Quiet Talks on Service. 16mo, pp. 211. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents net.

Gruyer, Paul [from the French of]. Napoleon, King of Elba. With thirty-eight illustrations. 8vo, pp. xx–295. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Probably the portion of the Emperor's career which has been most neglected is the ten months which he spent in the Island of Elba. In the present work the search-light of history is turned full upon the little island and its great occupant. The smallest details of the Emperor's life in his little kingdom are narrated, and much new light is thrown upon his character. Interesting portraits are also given of the sharers of his exile: Madame Mère, Pauline his sister, the devoted Bertrand, Drouot and the old watch-dog Cambronne. One of the most interesting episodes in the book is the visit to Elba of Madame Walewski, the beautiful Polish woman, whose name is linked forever with Napoleon's.

There is a detailed and dramatic account of the Emperor's abandonment of the island for the purpose of landing upon the shores of France. The narrative is of a vivid and striking character, and the illustrations, made from original photographs, are of interest.

Gwynn, Stephen. The Fair Hills of Ireland. With illustrations by Hugh Thomson. Crown 8vo, pp. x–416. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

This volume is related to what has been called the Literary Renaissance in Ireland, a movement which has attracted considerable attention in the world of letters and the aim of which is to encourage the study of Gaelic literature and history. The author has been active in the movement and his book will have special interest for Gaelic students. He remarks in the opening pages that it has been written for Irishmen rather than strangers, tho it is especially adapted for the traveler with a taste for history.

In the eighth century Irish scholarship recorded its greatest triumphs according to Mr. Gwynn. Irish schoiars were men of note. Sometimes, as in the case of Colchu of Cloumacnoise, their fame went to the ends of the earth, and they were honored by popes and monarchs. About the tenth century at Cloumacnoise was written the *Chronicon Scotorum*, or Annals of the Irish, a work of which a copy is still extant. Not less interesting than the age of learning is the cycle of Irish romantic history, a veritable mine for the historical novelist. Ireland, like Greece, has had its Helen in the person of the famous and beautiful Dervorguilla, who was carried off from her rightful lord, the Prince of Brefny, by Mac Murrough, King of Leinster. Thus, laments Mr. Gwynn, "a woman has been made the cause of all our woes in Ireland."

Holdich, Sir Thomas H., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B Tibet the Mysterious. With illustrations from photographs, and maps. 8vo, pp. xii–356. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $3 net.

Up to very recently, Tibet, "the Roof of the World," has been enveloped in complete mystery. The life of its people was as completely unknown to civilized mankind as if it had taken place upon the planet Mars. Its isolation has been due to its almost impregnable geographical position and to its severe climate. And yet Tibet was known to Herodotus, who gives a vague account of it. Throughout the middle ages it remained comparatively unknown, however. The first authentic information which the Western world received came from the celebrated Abbé Huc, a Catholic missionary who explored Tibet in native disguise, about

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the middle of the eighteenth century. His information was limited, however, and it remained for the bold hand of Colonel Younghusband to tear away the veil which for ages had shrouded in mystery Tibet with its sacred city, Lhasa.

The present volume contains a well-written account of all the expeditions to Tibet from the earliest times to the late investment of the country by the English force under Younghusband. It is a fascinating story, full of extraordinary incidents. The book is profusely illustrated from original photographs.

Holliday, Carl. A History of Southern Literature. 12mo, pp. 406. Washington: The Neale Publishing Co. $2.50 net.

Hopwood, Aubrey, and **Hicks,** Seymour. Bluebell and the Sleepy King (A Fairy Tale). Illustrations by Maud Trelawny and a colored frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 244. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25.

Hyrst, H. W. G. Adventures in the Great Deserts. Romantic incidents and perils of travel, sport, and exploration throughout the world. 12mo, pp. 341. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Ingersoll, Ernest. Eight Secrets. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii–338. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Irwin, Wallace. Random Rhymes and Odd Numbers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii–302. New York and London: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Jenks, Tudor. The Rescue Syndicate. Illustrated. Square 16mo, pp. 110. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co. 50 cents.

Layard, George Somes [Editor]. Sir Thomas Lawrence's Letter-Bag. With recollections of the artist by Miss Elizabeth Croft. With twenty-two illustrations. 8vo, pp. xvi–296. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Lenotre, G. The Flight of Marie Antoinette. Translated by Mrs. Rodolph Stawell. With over fifty illustrations. 8vo, pp. xi–340. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

This volume narrates in minute detail and with a wealth of stirring incident the story of the attempted flight of Marie Antoinette from the harpies of the Revolution. The hero of the ill-starred exploit was Count Axel de Fersen, a young Swedish nobleman who devoted himself to the fortunes of the royal family and actually sacrificed his life in a desperate endeavor to save the King and Queen. The author describes him as having "the mold of a hero of romance." He quickly became a prime favorite at court and was the recipient of such distinguished marks of regard from the Queen as to cause jealousy in the royal entourage, and finally to bring about his sudden departure from France.

It was at the tumultuous epoch of 1790 that he reappeared in Paris and became the chief agent in the attempted flight of the King and Queen, an event that brought about a crisis in the Revolution. That the flight was carefully planned and the preparations made with all possible ingenuity and foresight are apparent from the detailed and dramatic account which the author gives. For a time success seemed certain, and the King was positively elated during a portion of the flight.

The story of the capture and the return to Paris under convoy of the savage mob is told more fully perhaps than ever before. It was only by heroic efforts on the part of the guards that the King and Queen were saved from being torn to pieces. All along the route the carriage was hard prest by the angry rabble. Vile insults were hurled at Marie Antoinette by frenzied women. When the Queen rose from her bed the next morning one of the women of the bedchamber tried to encourage her by remarking that she was looking well. By way of reply the Queen removed her night-cap. Her hair had turned completely white.

Lockwood, Frank C. Robert Browning [Modern Poets and Christian Teaching Series]. Portrait. 12mo, pp. 146. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1 net.

Lowell, Carrie Thompson. The Nature Lovers' Treasury. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xx–321. Boston: Dana Estes & Co.

MacGrath, Harold. Half a Rogue. Illustrated by Harrison Fisher. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

Macvane, Edith. The Adventures of Joujou. With fifteen illustrations in color by Frank Ver Beck. Decorations by Edward Stratton Holloway. 12mo, pp. 302. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Mason, Daniel Gregory. The Romantic Composers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–353. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Meade, L. T. The Hill-Top Girl. With ten illustrations by Lewis Baumer. 12mo, pp. 405. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

Mershon, S. L. Mystic Voices. An Interpretation of Nature. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 63. New York: Theo. E. Schulte. 75 cents net.

Mills, Welsey. Voice Production in Singing and Speaking Based on Scientific Principles. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 282. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2 net.

Old Ballads. Illustrated by John Eyre, R.B.A. 16mo, pp. 148. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

Pope, Alexander. The Rape of the Lock. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. xxviii–157. Boston: New York: Chicago: London: Ginn & Co. 35 cents.

Prendergast, William A. Credit and Its Uses. 12mo, pp. xii–361. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

Prichard, K. and Hesketh. Don Q. in the Sierra. With illustrations by Frank X. Chamberlin. 12mo, pp. 309. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

Ravenel, Mrs. St. Julian. Charleston. The Place and the People. With illustrations by Vernon Howe Bailey. 12mo, pp. xiii–528. New York: The Macmillan Co.

There are few American cities whose history is more interesting, more intimately associated with national events, than Charleston. In its two hundred and fifty years of existence it has seen many changes and many stirring events, and the roll of its distinguished sons is a large one. The present work does not claim to be an exhaustive history, the author having chosen only those events that have had most to do in shaping the lives and fortunes of the men who made the city and gave it most of its renown. Such a plan necessarily lays stress upon local interest, and in this respect the book probably will be found eminently satisfactory. It would be impossible, however, to tell the story of Charleston without bringing into view many events which are part of the general fabric of our history, and Mrs. Ravenel has given adequate space in her book to the larger rôle of the city.

Rose, Elsie Whitlock. Cathedrals and Cloisters of the South of France. With illustrations from original photographs by Vida Hunt Francis. In two volumes. Vol. I. 8vo, pp. xvi–296. Vol. II. 8vo, pp. x–312. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5 net.

Saunders, Randall N. Little Talks on School Management. 12mo, pp. 68. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 50 cents.

Schuyler, Montgomery. Westward the Course of Empire. "Out West" and "Back East" on the first trip to the "Los Angelos Limited." 16mo, pp. viii.–198. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

Mr. Schuyler's book is not alone a record of travel across the continent and back on a new fast train, less than a fortnight having been occupied in the trip. When that story had been told after the manner of a veteran journalist of keen powers of observations, he appended to his manuscript four chapters collectively entitled "Consideration by the Way," in which he writes, philosophically and out of a full mind, of "Liberty," "Equality," "Fraternity," and "Triumphant Democracy." These chapters are suggestive, wise, and interesting.

Sewall, Frank. Reason in Belief, or Faith for an Age of Science. An Examination into the Rational and Philosophic Content of the Christian Faith. 12mo, pp. xii–208. New York: The New Church Publication. $1.50.

Shoemaker, Michael Myers. Winged Wheels in France. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvi–251. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Shroy, John L. Be a Good-Boy; Good Bye and Other Back Home Poems. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 224. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Simons, Emogene Sanford, A.B. First Year English. For High Schools. 12mo, pp. 207. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

Smith, Rev. Haskett. Patrollers of Palestine. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. x–361. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Somerville, E. Œ, and **Ross,** Martin. Some Irish Yesterdays. Illustrated by E. and Œ. Somerville. 12mo, pp. viii–249. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Sparling, Samuel E., Ph.D. Introduction to Business Organization. 12mo, pp. xvi–374. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Stoner, Burton. Squeaks and Squawks from Far Away Forests. A Sequel to Jim Crow Tales. Illustrated by Charles Livingston Bull. Square 8vo, pp. 172. New York: The Saalfield Publishing Co. $1.

Sturgis, Russell. A History of Architecture. Profusely illustrated. Vol. I., Antiquity. Large 8vo, pp. xxvi.–425. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $5.

Mr. Sturgis's book belongs to the monumental class. It belongs also to the encyclopedic class, except that the arrangement is chronological and by countries instead of by topics arranged in alphabetical order. Mr. Sturgis has already published a history, or "study," as he calls it, of European architecture. He is even better known probably as the editor of a standard "Dictionary of Architecture and Building."

The present volume, being the first of the three that will appear, relates to antiquity. Beginning with ancient Egypt, the author makes his first diversion to Western Asia for a period ending in 300 B.C. and then writes of Greece, of pre-Roman Italy, and finally of the architecture of Imperial Rome. This is a long and moving story. Technical knowledge is not more remarkable in the author than is scientific understanding of the relations of period to period, and the evolution from the beginning of building to the perfection of styles, and then onward to the decadence. The work must at once be accepted as a standard treatise. It is illustrated in a manner that may properly be called lavish, and which certainly adds greatly to the value of the text which in itself is exceptional among the art books of the period.

Taylor, Mary Imlay. The Impersonator. Illustrated by Charles Grunwald. 12mo, pp. 392. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Tout, T. F., M.A. An Advanced History of Great Britain. From the Earliest Times to the Death of Queen Victoria. Book III. With 63 maps and plans. 12mo, pp. xliii–755. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

Underwood, Loring. The Garden and Its Accessories. With explanatory illustrations from photographs by the author and others. 12mo, pp. xiv–215. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2 net.

Vredenburg, Edric. Father Tuck's Annual. Stories and poems by various authors. Illustrated by various artists. 8vo, pp. 256. New York: Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd.

Waterman, Nixon. Boy Wanted. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 106. Chicago: Forbes & Co. $1.25.

Williams, Neil Wynn. The Electric Theft. 12mo, pp. 311. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

Wilde, Oscar. Decorative Art in America. A lecture by the author. Together with letters, reviews, and interviews edited with an introduction by Richard Butler Glaenzer. Frontispiece portrait. 12mo, pp. xxx–294. New York: Brentano's. $1.50 net.

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CURRENT POETRY.

The White Lights.

(Broadway, 1906.)

By Edwin Arlington Robinson.

When in from Delos came the gold
That held the dream of Pericles,
When first Athenian ears were told
The tumult of Euripides,
When men met Aristophanes,
Who fledged them with immortal quills—
Here, where the time knew none of these,
There were some islands and some hills.

When Rome went ravening to see
The sons of mothers end their days,
When Flaccus bade Leuconoë
To banish her Chaldean ways,
When first the pearled, alembic phrase
Of Maro into music ran,
Here there was neither blame nor praise
For Rome or for the Mantuan.

When Avon, like a faery floor,
Lay freighted, for the eyes of One,
With galleons laden long before
By moonlit wharves in Avalon—
Here, where the white lights have begun
To seethe a way for something fair,
No prophet knew, from what was done,
That there was triumph in the air.

—*From Scribner's Magazine* (January).

The Lotus of Wisdom.

By Alfred Noyes.

What shaken blossoms from the Tree of Life,
In showers of glimmering white and deep dim blue,
Through strange soft starry twilights here bestrew
The breathless borders of the world of strife?
What sound of sighs upon the scented gloom
Of Eden where no passionate sorrow comes;
What light of cloud-pale breasts and breast-blossoms
And weary faces in the lotus bloom?
What sad red parted lips under the Tree
Of Knowledge hunger toward the bitter fruit,
While all the distance trembles with the bruit
Of Time's wings beating toward eternity?
What wave of moaning through the frondage rolls
When all the fragrant dusk is very still?
Why do the branches toss and weep at will
As if their sap were fed with human souls?

Come, let us go! Take up thy cross and bind
The crown of thorns upon thy brows again,
And we will seek the world of endless pain,
The tortured stars, the wild tormented wind,
The passionate heart-break of the world of strife
Where wrapt in Hell the soul looks up to Heaven;
Here Knowledge as a bride to Death is given,
The lotus blossoms on the Tree of Life.

—*From Everybody's Magazine* (January).

To Giacomo Leopardi.

By T. Sturge Moore.

Cold was thy thought, O stricken son
Of Italy, cold as the moon
That naked, barren, frozen, on
This fertile earth, the boon
Of silver light
Sheds by night,—
Touching the million shaken leaves
That crown our woods; while every fold
Of buttressed Alp soft charm receives,
Till near things look like lands far sought.
Yes, thy thought ached, it was so cold;
And winsome movement, and choice sound,
In harmonies divinely wrought,
Could they be born of that profound
Despair which they so clearly taught?
Nay, suffering, like a nightmare still,
Turned all thy youth's warm radiance chill,
As yon dead moon turns the sun's beams
Aside in cold yet lucid streams,
Whose loveliness from farther came
Than that dead planet's cratered side;
A globe of glory all one flame
Is in their brightness still implied.
So in the beauty of thine odes

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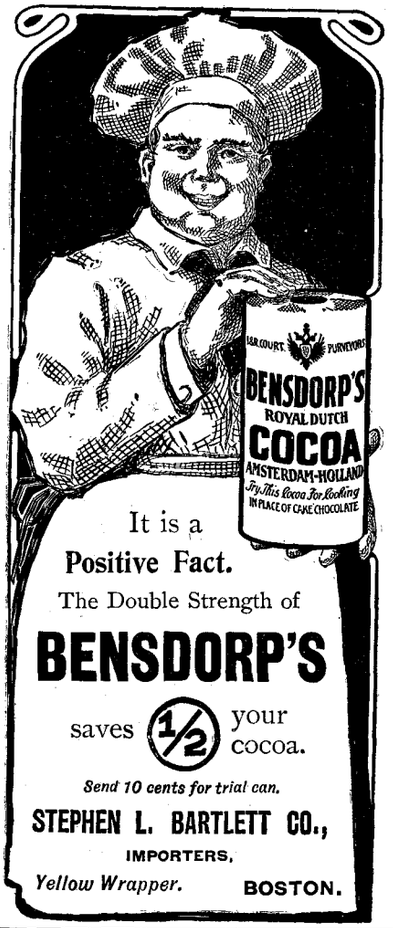

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Man's glowing eager spirit shines,
While yet its strange deflection loads
With added charm their play, refines
Their luminous force, till they,
Fair as moonlight,
Infuse the night
Of our roused sorrow, sadness, and
Remembered pain, where they expand
Brilliance, both solemn and serene,
Grand as the presence of Night's queen.
—*From The Atlantic Monthly* (January).

To One Impatient of Form in Art.

BY RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

I.

Chide not the poet that he strives for beauty,
If still forthright he chants the thing he would,—

If still he knows, nor can escape, the dire
Necessity and burden of straight speech;

Not his the fault should music haunt the line,
If to the marrow cleaves the lyric knife.

Who poured the violent ocean, and who called
Earthquake and tempest and the crash of doom,

He spread the sea all beautiful at dawn,
And curved the bright bow 'gainst the black, spent storm,—

He framed these late and lovely violets
That under autumn leaves surprize the heart

Blame not the seeker of beauty if his soul
Seeks it, in reverent and determined quest,

And in the sacred love of loveliness
Which God the all-giver gave—and satisfies;

Fearing lest he match not life's poignant breath
And the keen beauty of the blossoming day.

II.

No poet he who knows not the great joy
That pulses in the flow and rush of rhythm

(Rhythm which is the seed and life of life,
And of all art the root, and branch, and bloom),

Knows not the strength that comes when vibrant thought
Beats 'gainst the bounds of fixéd time and space;

For law unto the master is pure freedom,
The prison-house a garden of delight.

So doth the blown breath from the bugle's walls
Issue in most triumphant melody;

So doth the impassioned poet's perfect verse,
Confined in law eterne, outshine the stars.
—*From The Atlantic Monthly* (January).

PERSONAL.

William Walker, Filibuster.—As the most distinguished of all American "Real Soldiers of Fortune," Mr. Richard Harding Davis, in his book of that title, selects William Walker, whose name, he says, "conveys absolutely nothing to members of the younger generation." "And yet," he continues, "had this man with the plain name, the name that to-day means nothing, accomplished what he adventured, he would on this continent have solved the problem of slavery, have established an empire in Mexico and in Central America, and, incidentally, have brought us into war with all of Europe." Thus briefly is the career of this picturesque filibuster summarized. Three separate attempts he made to establish an American colony in the countries to the south, and, having established the colony, to extend its domain to the proportions of an empire. But each attempt ended in

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failure, and the third in the death of the leader. The first expedition is described by Mr. Davis in these words, after having explained Walker's desire to establish an independent state wherein slavery of the blacks would be unrestricted and where what he considered the God-given right of the white master would be denied by none:

White brothers in the South, with perhaps less exalted motives, contributed funds to fit out Walker's expedition, and in October, 1852, with forty-five men, he landed at Cape St. Lucas, at the extreme point of Lower California. Lower California, it must be remembered, in spite of its name, is not a part of our California, but then was, and still is, a part of Mexico. The fact that he was at last upon the soil of the enemy caused Walker to throw off all pretense; and instead of hastening to protect women and children, he sailed a few miles farther up the coast to La Paz. With his forty-five followers he raided the town, made the Governor a prisoner, and established a republic with himself as President. In a proclamation he declared the people free of the tyranny of Mexico. They had no desire to be free, but Walker was determined, and, whether they liked it or not, they woke up to find themselves an independent republic. A few weeks later, altho he had not yet set foot there, Walker annexed on paper the State of Sonora, and to both States gave the name of the Republic of Sonora.

As soon as word of this reached San Francisco his friends busied themselves in his behalf, and the danger-loving and adventurous of all lands were enlisted as "emigrants" and shipped to him in the bark *Anita*.

Two months later, in November, 1852, three hundred of these joined Walker. They were as desperate a band of scoundrels as ever robbed a sluice, stoned a Chinaman, or shot a "Greaser." When they found that to command them there was only a boy, they plotted to blow up the magazine in which the powder was stored, rob the camp, and march north, supporting themselves by looting the ranches. Walker learned of their plot, tried the ringleaders by court-martial, and shot them. With a force as absolutely undisciplined as was his, the act required the most complete personal courage. That was a quality the men with him could fully appreciate. They saw they had as a leader one who could fight and one who would punish. The majority did not want a leader who would punish; so when Walker called upon those who would follow him to Sonora to show their hands, only the original forty-five and about forty of the later recruits remained with him. With less than one hundred men he started to march up the peninsula through Lower California, and so around the Gulf to Sonora.

From the very start the filibusters were overwhelmed with disaster. The Mexicans, with Indian allies, skulked on the flanks and rear. Men who in the almost daily encounters were killed fell into the hands of the Indians, and their bodies were

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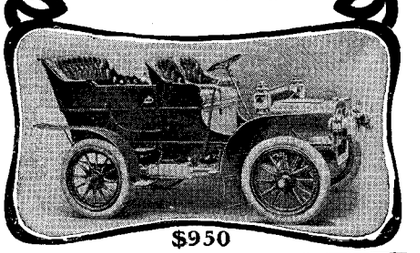

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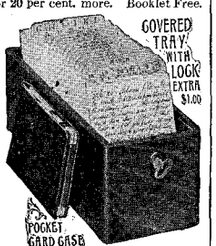

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mutilated. Stragglers and deserters were run to earth and tortured. Those of the filibusters who were wounded died from lack of medical care. The only instruments they possest with which to extract the arrow-heads were probes made from ramrods filed to a point. Their only food was the cattle they killed on the march. The army was barefoot, the Cabinet in rags, the President of Sonora wore one boot and one shoe. Unable to proceed farther, Walker fell back upon San Vincente, where he had left the arms and ammunition of the deserters and a rear-guard of eighteen men. He found not one of these to welcome him. A dozen had deserted, and the Mexicans had surprized the rest, lassoing them and torturing them until they died. Walker now had but thirty-five men. To wait for further reenforcements from San Francisco, even were he sure that reenforcements would come, was impossible. He determined by forced marches to fight his way to the boundary-line of California. Between him and safety were the Mexican soldiers holding the passes, and the Indians hiding on his flanks. When within three miles of the boundary-line, at San Diego, Colonel Melendrez, who commanded the Mexican forces, sent in a flag of truce, and offered, if they would surrender, a safe conduct to all of the survivors of the expedition except the chief. But the men who for one year had fought and starved for Walker, would not, within three miles of home, abandon him.

Melendrez then begged the commander of the United States troops to order Walker to surrender. Major McKinstry, who was in command of the United States Army post at San Diego, refused. For him to cross the line would be a violation of neutral territory. On Mexican soil he would neither embarrass the ex-President of Sonora nor aid him; but he saw to it that if the filibusters reached American soil, no Mexican or Indian should follow them.

Accordingly, on the imaginary boundary he drew up his troops and like an impartial umpire awaited the result. Hidden behind rocks and cactus, across the hot, glaring plain, the filibusters could see the American flag and the gay, fluttering guidons of the cavalry. The sight gave them heart for one last desperate spurt. Melendrez also appreciated that for the final attack the moment had come. As he charged, Walker, apparently routed, fled, but concealed in the rocks behind him he had stationed a rear-guard of a dozen men. As Melendrez rode into this ambush the dozen riflemen emptied as many saddles, and the Mexicans and Indians stampeded. A half hour later, footsore and famished, the little band that had set forth to found an empire of slaves, staggered across the line and surrendered to the forces of the United States.

Of this expedition James Jeffrey Roche says, in his "Byways of War," which is of all books published about Walker the most intensely and fascinatingly interesting and complete: "Years afterward the peon herdsman or prowling Cocupa Indian in the moutain by-paths stumbled over the bleaching skeleton of some nameless one whose resting-place was marked by no cross or cairn, but the Colt's revolver resting beside his bones spoke his country and his occupation—the only relic of the would-be *Conquistadores* of the nineteenth century."

Under parole to report to General Wood, commanding the Department of the Pacific, the filibusters were sent by sailing-vessel to San Francisco, where their leader was tried for violating the neutrality laws of the United States, and acquitted.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Bostonese.—There is a saying current in the city of New York to this effect: "You can always tell a Boston man, but you can't tell him much."—*Ram's Horn.*

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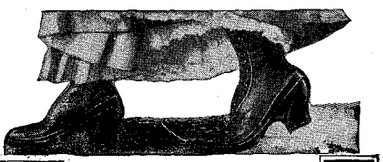
FAIR HOSTESS—"Yes; you see, we placed the matter in the hands of an estate agent. After reading his lovely advertisement of our property neither John nor myself could think of parting with such a wonderful and perfect home."—*Tit-Bits.*



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CUSTOMER—"Oh, do you? Then just give this steak another shock."—*Punch.*

The Anatomy of Jocosity.—"I say, D'Orsay, have you ever heard that joke about the guide in Rome who showed some travelers two skulls of St. Paul, one as a boy and the other as a man?"

"Aw, deah boy—no—aw, let me heah it."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Hot Return.—"Oh, I'm so sorry I could not come to your 'at home' yesterday."

"Dear me, weren't you there?"

"Why of course I was—how very silly of me—I *quite* forgot."—*Punch.*

A Windfall.—WIG—"Jimmy's uncle has just died and left him a couple of millions. He always said his ship would come in some day."

WAGG—"Yes, but he didn't expect an heirship."—*Princeton Tiger.*

A Word from the Wise (Scene—*The Summit of Vesuvius*).—AMERICAN TOURIST (to the world at large)—"Great snakes, it reminds me of hell!"

ENGLISH TOURIST—"My dear, how these Americans *do* travel!"—*Punch.*

Quite the Contrary.—"Does your husband play favorites when he goes to the races?"

"No," answered young Mrs. Torkins; "at least from the way he talks after the race, I shouldn't say they were favorites."—*Washington Star.*

And Then They Parted.—"Why, my dear friend, what luck to meet you! It has been an eternity, six years at least, since I have seen you. Didn't you recognize me?"

"Not exactly, but your hat seemed familiar."—*Le Rire.*

The Vegetable Alchemist.—WILLIE (whose father is building a conservatory)—"Papa, if I planted this pip, would an orange-tree grow up from it?"

PAPA—"Of course, my son, and oranges would grow on it."

WILLIE—"That's very wonderful, isn't it, papa? 'cause this is a lemon pip!"—*Tit-Bits.*

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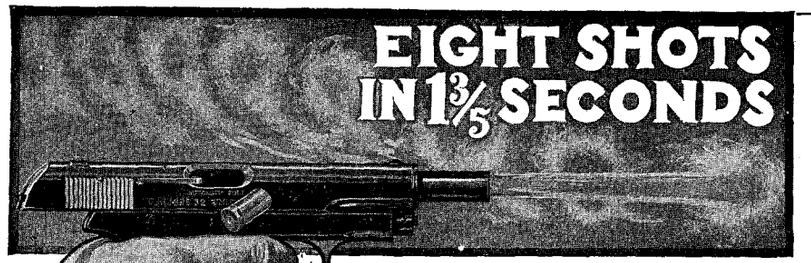

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CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

January 4.—Much damage is done in the vicinity of Mount Vesuvius by a great avalanche of mud, caused by the recent severe storms.

January 5.—Premier Stolypine asks for another loan of $18,000,000 for famine relief.

The Chinese Government decides to open Board of Revenue banks in Moukden and Ying-kow.

January 7.—The leaders of the strike at Lodz order a return to work.

A fire destroying property valued at about $3,000,000 occurs in the Chinese trading quarter of Bankok.

It is announced that the Pope will no longer receive Peter's pence from France and that all contributions from the country will be devoted to the support of its clergy.

January 8.—The Shah of Persia dies.

The Prussian budget shows a surplus of over $13,000,000 for 1906 and an even better prospect for this year.

Japan's budget for the coming year calls for the expenditure of $305,500,000.

January 9.—Lieutenant General Pavloff, Russian Military Procurator, is assassinated in St. Petersburg. The assassin also shoots a policeman and a child before being overpowered.

Mohammed Ali Merza is formally acknowledged Shah of Persia to succeed his late father.

January 10.—An eruption of the volcano Mauna Loa, in Hawaii, is reported to have been visible at a distance of one hundred miles at sea. Earthquake shocks are felt in Norway, Sweden, and on the Asiatic side of the Ural Mountains in Russia.

The Japanese Government decides to send its training squadron only as far as Honolulu.

Colonel Patko Andrieff, chief of gendarmes at Lodz, is assassinated.

Domestic.

CONGRESS:

January 7.—Senate: The Brownsville affair is discust, the President's course being defended by Mr. Lodge and criticized by Mr. Foraker.

January 8.—Senate: The Brownsville affair and the proposed Child-labor law are discust.

January 9.—House: The provision in the Army Appropriation bill abolishing the rank of Lieutenant General is stricken out, on a point of order.

January 10.—Senate: Mr. La Follette's bill to limit the working hours of railway employees to sixteen a day, is passed.

House: The Army Appropriation bill is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS:

January 4.—Andrew Carnegie gives $750,000 for the construction of a building in Washington for the Bureau of American Republics.

The Interstate Commerce Commission begins an inquiry into the railway block-signal system, with special reference to the recent wrecks on the Baltimore and Ohio and Southern Railways.

January 5.—Two are killed and eleven injured by the explosion of a bomb in a Philadelphia bank by a man who was refused money he demanded.

All the negro troops of the regular army are ordered to the Philippines.

January 6.—Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman, and two other anarchists are arrested in New York at a meeting which the police broke up on account of their incendiary speeches.

January 7.—Postmaster General Cortelyou announces his retirement as chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, wins his street-railway suit in the Supreme Court.

A suit of ouster against Mayor McClellan is brought in the New York Supreme Court by Attorney General Jackson, alleging that W. R. Hearst was legally elected to the mayoralty of New York city in 1905.

January 8.—The right of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to charge a ten-cent fare to Coney Island is upheld by the New York Court of Appeals.

Governor Pardee of California sends a message to the Legislature defending the exclusion of the Japanese from the San Francisco schools.

January 9.—Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, begins suits in the Supreme Court at Jefferson City to dissolve the merger of the Gould railroads and subsidiary companies.

January 10.—The President accepts membership in the Simplified Spelling Board.

The President gives a dinner to the diplomatic corps.

The Interstate Commerce Commission finishes the Chicago hearing on the Harriman railway lines and adjourns to meet in Seattle later in the month.

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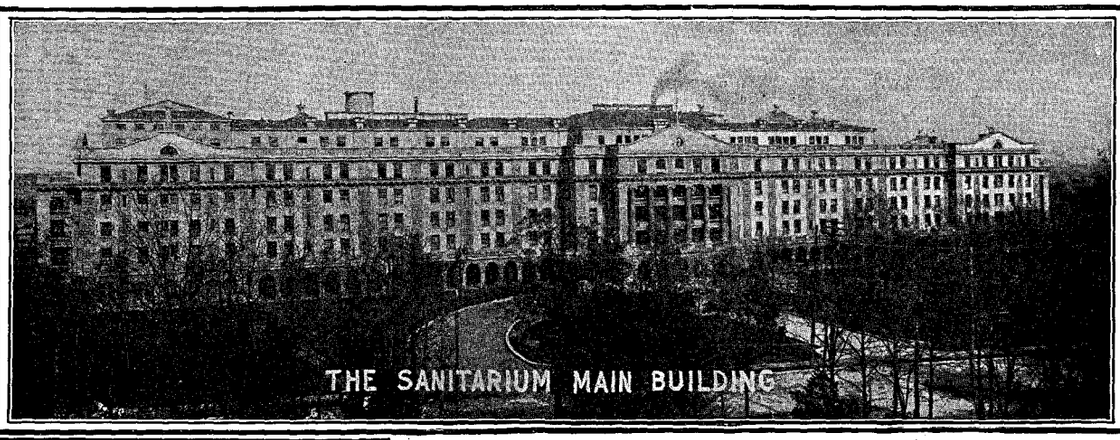
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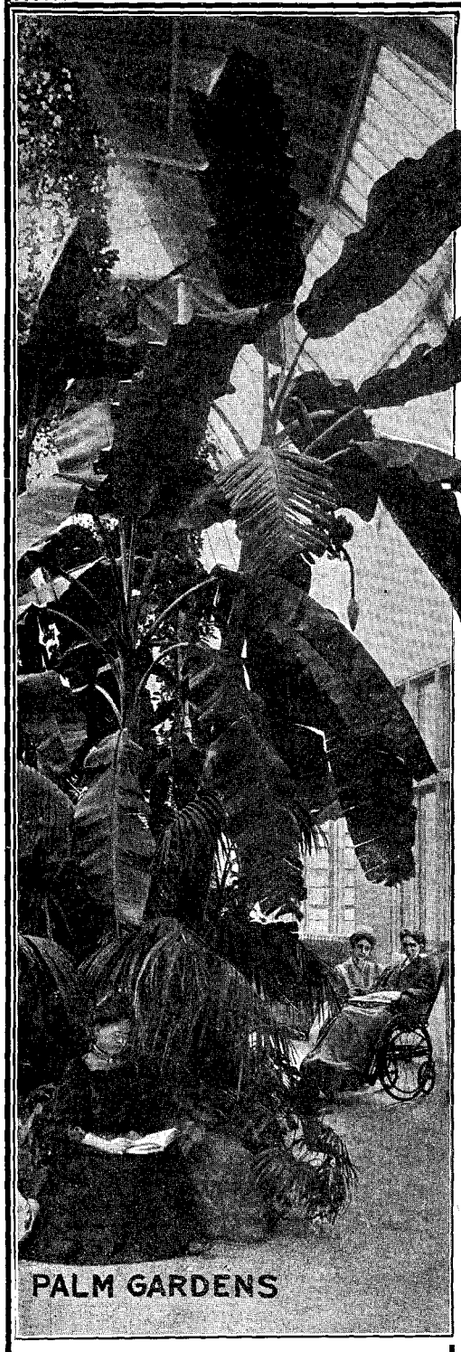
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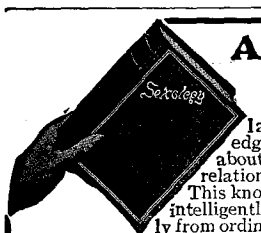

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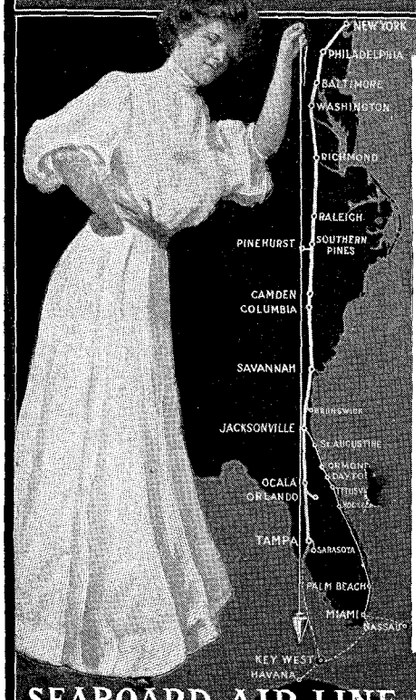

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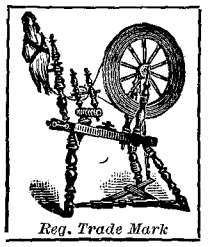

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2x3 yds. at..	**2.75**	**3.00**	**3.50**	**4.00**	**5.00**	**5.50**	**6.50**	**7.50**	**10.00**
Reduced from	3.00	3.50	4.25	5.00	6.00	6.50	8.00	9.00	12.50
2¼x2¼ yds., at	**4.50**	**5.00**	**5.50**	**7.00**	**8.50**	**10.00**			
Reduced from	5.25	6.00	6.50	9.00	10.00	12.50			
2½x2½ yds., at	**4.00**	**4.50**	**5.00**	**6.00**	**6.75**	**8.75**	**11.00**	**14.00**	
Reduced from	4.50	5.00	6.50	7.00	8.00	10.00	13.50	18.50	
2½x3 yds., at	**5.00**	**6.00**	**6**	**7.50**	**8.50**	**12.50**	**16.50**	**35.00**	
Reduced from	5.50	7.50		9.00	11.00	15.00	23.00	44.00	

In addition to the above we offer at this Sale Table Cloths in larger sizes at proportionate prices, as well as Embroidered Table Linens, Hemstitched Sheets and Pillow Cases, Towels and Toweling, Bed-spreads, Quilts, and Blankets; also an exceptionally choice collection of French Lingerie, all at materially reduced prices.

Thirty-two page booklet illustrating the goods, including prices and details, furnished on request.

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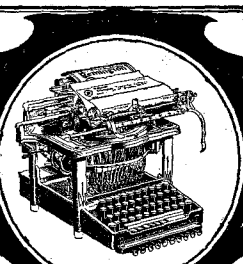

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